The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,959—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1893.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

PRICE, 2 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th Jan.
† * SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London, via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

24th January	8th March	19th April
8th February	22nd „	3rd May
22nd „	5th April	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 18
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,191	750	1st Mar. 18

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Cl
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd C
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 5

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trie the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VI ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb.
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th Apri

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dec
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONT

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21 Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to dras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, appl

J. JANNI, Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, uary 21, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SO

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENT

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including n-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mang-e, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 28th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, rebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, ga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 24th January, or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. BHUNDARA, 2,899 tons, on the 26th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of harges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.................... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes Lt., R. N. R.	24th Jany.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	14th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, January 16, 1893.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS :
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.

LAMPS of all description almot at COST PRICE.

Apply to—
S. R. MISTRY,
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MADAME VALDT,
SURGEON DENTIST,

LADY DENTIST

GUARANTEES for all her manipulations ; to treat and permanently fill DECAYED TEETH ; to extract painlessly and to fit the finest Artificial TEETH.

SPECIAL PRIVATE OPERATION ROOM FOR NATIVE LADIES.

58, HORNBY ROW 2ND FLOOR,
Near the English Hotel.

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OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the increasing demand for this fine Spirit, which still continues to hold its position in public favour, we have made a further Reduction in the Price, and are now prepared to supply at

RUPEES TWENTY-SIX Per Dozen Cash ; Rs. 29-4 Credit.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.

THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual Eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the Defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of Defective Vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These Lenses are cut with Great Precision, and may be relied on for Refractive Accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *Pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs.	27	0
In Aluminium Frames	„	7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	„	6	0
Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
Gold Frame and Handle	„	125	0
Silver Gilt do.	„	40 & 50	
Shell do.	„	20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	„	3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	„	1	8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *Pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, Non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs.	26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	„	10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	„	8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	„	8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	„	3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	„	2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	„	5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	„	5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	„	4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	„	5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

A large Assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS always in Stock.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
- KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
- EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
- RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
- FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
- "NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
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TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.

He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.

Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowance.

Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.

The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 39, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 634, dated 1st July, 1892.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 26th December, 1892.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincides exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—Mrs. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A ONE STORIED HOUSE, No. 166, situated in Cavel Street, Gaiwady, belonging to the Church of St. Francisco Xavier, Dabul, and which fetches rent of Rs. 30 Per Month, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 29th instant, at 11 A. M., at the above place, where persons intending to buy the same are requested to be present.

LEANDRO MASCARENHAS,
Secretary.
Dabul, 18th January, 1893.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish New and Second-hand Carriages, by well-known Makers, of every description, such as Canoe-shaped Landaus, with Patent Hoods, Cee and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half Cee Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, and a Cabriolette, Sets of Four-in-Hand and Double Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also the Property of Hon'ble Sir RAYMOND WEST, gone Home.

A Second-hand English-built Barouche, in very good order, by Windover. Price Rs. 800. And a Second-hand Circular Fronted Brougham, Price Rs. 300.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are Manufacturers of the Finest Square Pianofortes ever Imported into India, which places them far in advance of competition.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

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Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

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Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.
THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
for wearing under
Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and
Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs,
and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth,
with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest
Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored
Stripes and Checks,
newest Patterns.
Each Rs. 12-8.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel,
for Cricketing or Lawn-
Tennis, well shrunk.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Plain, Fancy Wove
Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.
THE COMPANY OPEN IN CALCUTTA FEBRUARY 4TH.
PLAYING JUBBULPOOR, MONDAY, and ALLAHABAD TUESDAY, JANUARY 30TH AND 31ST.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

13TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director ...... Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.
"MADAME FAVART."
Justine Favart, his wife, Actress.. Miss Vera Patey,
Act II.
RESIDENCE OF HECTOR AT DOUAI.
In this Act Miss PATEY will Sing
TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY.
WEDNESDAY.
BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MR. HARRY HALL,
When will be Performed
"DR. BILL."
THURSDAY.
REPETITION OF DR. BILL.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SEASON,
"TAMBOUR MAJOR."
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MASONIC BALL.

TO BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON FEBRUARY 10TH.

IT has been decided to hold a MASONIC BALL on the abovenamed date under the auspices of LODGES working under both Constitutions. Brethren can procure Tickets by applying to the HONORARY SECRETARY on or before the 21st instant. A limited number of Tickets will be issued to Non-Masons, who must apply for the same to the Honorary Secretary before the 21st instant, after which date no application will be entertained by the Committee.

Any further information can be obtained from

BRO. H. J. GORDON, Hony. Secy.,
31, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the AUSTRIAN-LLOYD have requested me to intimate that the FARES by the Company's Steamers from Bombay will be as follows from this date and until further notice:—

1st Class to Brindisi or Trieste .... Rs. 600
1st ,, through to London via Brindisi or Trieste ,, 750

Return and Second Class Tickets are increased in proportion.

J. JANNI,
Agent General, Austrian-Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1893.

"HALL LINE."

WE BEG to notify that the FARES by this Line of Steamers will be as follows from 23rd January until further notice. These Fares will be applicable to all vessels leaving after the said date from Bombay:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
To LIVERPOOL....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	
,, MARSEILLES ..	Rs. 550	Rs. 300	
,, LONDON, via MARSEILLES	Rs. 650	Rs. 400	Including Railway Fare from Marseilles.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

I AM REQUESTED by my Directors to intimate that the FARES by this Company's Steamers from Bombay to Italian Ports will be as follows from this date and until further notice:—

Rs. 550 for a Single Ticket, 1st class.
Rs. 350 for a Single Ticket, 2nd class.
Return Ticket to be increased in proportion.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent, Navigazione General Italiana.

ANCHOR, CITY, AND CLAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

IT IS hereby Notified that from the 23rd January, 1893, and until further notice, RATES of PASSAGE-MONEY by the Steamers of above Lines will be according to the Schedule below:—

SINGLE TICKETS.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.		FROM BOMBAY & KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.	
First.	Second.	First.	Second.
£45	£30	Rs. 600	Rs. 350

RETURN TICKETS.

OUTWARDS.	First.	Second.	HOMEWARDS.	First	Second.
4 Months....	£75	£47	4 Months	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 650
6 Months....	£77½	£49	6 Months	Rs. 1,100	Rs. 700
12 Months....	£80	£51	12 Months	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 750

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents Anchor Line Steamers.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, City Line Steamers.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents, Clan Line Steamers.
Bombay, 23rd January 1893.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 24th February, 1893, at 5-30 p.m.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 25th February, 1893, at 6 o'clock P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.
21st January, 1893.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

THE STEAM LAUNCH JULIA, built of Galvanised Steel at H. M's. Dockyard, Kidderpore; good Sea Boat; well fitted up; Awnings, &c., complete; Length 45 ft.: Beam 7 ft. 6 inches; Depth 5 ft. Engines 25 H.-P. Nominal. Speed 8½ knots. Price Rs. 7,000. Offers considered. Immediate delivery. For card to view and any further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 376 OF 1889.

KOOLSAMBIBI, widow of the late AHMED SHAH MAHOMED of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, by her son and constituted Attorney OOMER AHMED, both residing in Hassan Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

AHMED MAHOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Butcher Street, without the Fort, Ebrahim Chand, in his own right and as one of the heirs of CHANDBIBI and KOOLSAMBIBI, one of the heirs of the said CHANDBIBI, residing at Hassan Khan Kulifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 9th January, 1892., Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Fatmabai, wife of Ahmed Mahomed, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, intestate in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Second Day of September in the Christian Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 23rd day of January, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE DIRECTORS of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company beg to intimate that the FARES by the Company's Steamers to and from Bombay will be as follows, from the 23rd January, until further notice. These Fares will be applicable to all Vessels leaving for or from Bombay after the said date.

While the Directors are obliged owing to the depreciation of Silver to raise the Rupee Rates, they have made a greater reduction in the Outward Rates:—

SINGLE TICKETS.

OUTWARDS.		HOMEWARDS.	
From London to Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.		From Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta to London.	
First.	Second.	First.	Second.
£55	£35	Rs. 750	Rs. 425

Rates to and from Continental Ports will be £5 and Rs. 50 below the above Rates.

RETURN TICKETS.

From London.	First Saloon.	Outwards.	Homewards.
to Bombay.	4 Months.	£85	Rs. 1100
or Karachi.	6 Months.	£87-10	Rs. 1200
or Colombo.	12 Months.	£90	Rs. 1300
or Madras.	Second Saloon.		
or Calcutta.	4 Months.	£52	Rs. 700
and back and	6 Months.	£54	Rs. 750
vice versa.	12 Months.	£56	Rs. 800

RATES TO CONTINENTAL PORTS WILL BE £10 and Rs. 100 respectively below the above rates.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

THE CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE
WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 25TH JAN.,
(BURNS' DAY.)
At 9 P.M.

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4, may now be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.
Entrance to Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.

J. NEUBERG,
Cigars and Cheroots
Indian and Foreign.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Egyptian Cigarettes,
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Smoking Tobaccos
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Photographic Materials,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Bent Wood Furniture,
Best makers and newest shapes.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Table Linen,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Folding Tables and Camp Cots,
Carpets, Bath Tubs.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Cooking and
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.
Enamelled Iron Ware,
Luncheon Baskets.
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
TOTAL FUNDS..............£8,149,829.

All PARTICIPATING POLICIES effected in 1892, at full Annual Premiums, will share in the Profits of their class for TWO FULL YEARS for the term ending 1893.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS OILPAINTINGS, MAJOLICA WARE, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, opposite Mr. J. Neuberg's Shop.

A Consignment of first-class oil painting in magnificent gold frame by Eminent Artist.

Also a consignment of rare piece of Majolica vases, flowerpots, wall and table ornaments. Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, January 23, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 101, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, and English-made mahogany household furniture of the latest designs, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Kaga and Satsuma vases, a first-rate iron-framed upright grand Piano by Gerald Adam, one French slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpet, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, &c., the property of A. B. EASTON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, January 23, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, FLAGS, LIGHTSTANDS, &c.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.E., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., at the Public Work Storeyard, on the Esplanade, consisting writing tables, desks, cupboards, couch, chairs, screens, trunks, flags, curtains, fringes, draperies, star's light stands, mathematical instruments, teak struts, rafters, stone roller, valganized iron rope, tools, picks, powras, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 23, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

A few maps of the world on one side and of the United States on the other. Accuracy certified by Dr. L. P. Brockett, Geographical Editor, Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia.
1 square pianoforte.
2 sheet glass show cases on stands.
5 sliding glass door cupboards.
1 Lady's new side saddle with bridle.
On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Ismaljee, ex s.s. City of Dublin—
K E—10—1 case 15 gross Neptune Waiters 16 to 13 inches.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Hajee Mahomed—
M & Co. 217—1040—1 case 72 dozen fancy lisle thread hos.
By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores.—
A quantity of wire.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 strong second hand landau.
1 Singer's extraordinary safety bicycle,
1 Bicycle by Merret & Co. solid tired, almost new, in good order, with bell and lamp complete.
1 young brown retriever dog of pure English pedigree.
A well bred young grey hound dog.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

On account and at the risk of Jivandas Lukhmidas and Naron Muljee, the following:—

1 set of tapestry-lined drawing-room suit, consisting of a pair of sofas, 6 drawing-room chairs, and 2 easy chairs.
1 pair mirror-backed corner cabinet, 1 mirror-backed hat-stand.
1 musical cabinet, 1 Brussels carpet, 1 mirror door single almyra, &c.
The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, near the Crawford Market, the remaining stock in trade of Khoja Khakibhai Lukhamsy, Furniture Merchant, closing his business, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture, new iron single and double bedsteads, perambulators, bentwood chairs, wire mattresses, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, opposite the Tramway Terminus, the valuable black and teakwood household furniture, glassware, a strong-built landau by Robt. Warnum & Co., London, one handsome light mail-phaeton built at Fort Coach Factory, one semi-grand pianoforte, Hink's lamps, handsome pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Beach Road, Bandora, in the bungalow of Mr. Jehangeerjee Rustomjee Mody, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, rich glassware and crockery, Hink's lamps, handsome pictures, hand sewing machine, one Cantante Resonante cottage piano by Rose and Co., Brussels carpets, table ornaments, china flower vases, clocks, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 467 of 1889.

Mirza Hoosein Khan, Mirza Hassan Khan, and Bibi Nayaz Khatoon, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Oomercarry, outside the Fort .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Goverdhundas Purmanundas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalkadevi Road, and Anandrao Venayeck, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Wady, Executors of the last will, and testament of the late Purmanundas Jeewandas, and Bibi Begum Jehan, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at house No. 102, Oomercarry, Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

The following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 1st day of February, 1893 at 4 p.m., on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants, and the Commissioners appointed for the purpose in pursuance of the direction contained in the final decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 21st day of July 1892.

LOT No. 1.

A piece of Fazendari land, situate without the Fort in Oomercarry at the Corner of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 283 square yards or thereabouts which area includes half of the adjoining Jail Road North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and out houses standing thereon and in occupation of a tenant of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 2.

A piece of fazendari land on the side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 717 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining part of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 1., together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 3.

A piece of Fazendari land on the west side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 665 square yards or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining moiety of Jail Road, North Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and which piece of land adjoins Lot No. 2, and is in the occupation of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of Fazendari land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 178 square yards or thereabouts, together with a stable thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 5.

A piece of Fazendari vacant land on the North side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 66 square yards, and adjoining Lot No. 4, and is in the occupation of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 6.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 213 square yards, which area includes half of the adjoining said Jail Road Cross Lane, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 7.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, containing 812 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and joins Lot No. 6, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq.

LOT No. 8.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road. North Cross Lane, containing 716 square yards, or thereabouts, which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road, North Cross Lane, and adjoins Lot No. 7, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of the abovenamed defendant, Bibi Begum Jehan.

LOT No. 9.

A piece of Fazendari land on the east side of the Jail Road North Cross Lane, containing 597 square yards or thereabouts which area includes the adjoining half of the Jail Road North Cross Lane, and this lot joins Lot No. 8, together with the messuages and outhouses standing thereon, and is in the occupation of a tenant of the said Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esquire.

The above description is not guaranteed to be correct or complete, but full particulars and plans of the properties can be obtained on application to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, the Commissioners appointed as aforesaid or to Mirza Hoosein Khan, Esq., Attorney for the plaintiffs or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, January 23, 1893.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given to GRADUATES of GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE and to Medical Graduates of the University of Bombay, that the Subject for the abovementioned Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1893-94, will be Physiology; for the Winter Session of 1894-95 Pathology; and for that of 1895-96 the Subject will be Therapeutics. The course in each Subject will consist of not fewer than two, and not more than four, Lectures. Applications from intending Candidates for the Lectureship for the Winter Session of 1893-94 will be received by the Principal, Grant Medical College, up to 31st of March next. Copies of the Rules, giving Particulars as regards Remuneration, &c., can be obtained from the College Clerk.

W. GRAY,
Brig.-Surg., Lieut.-Col.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

[INCLUDING MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.]

NOTICE.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

COMMENCING on January 22nd, 1893, the Mail Train from Poona will run through to Mysore and vice versa and the Timing will be as under:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Bombay G. I. P. Ry. Dep.	14 30	Mysore .... Dep.	7 35
Poona Junction.... ,,	21 12	Bangalore .... ,,	14 5
Wathar for Mahbleshwar.... arr.	1 56	Hubli Junction .. ,,	8 20
Belgaum .... ,,	11 54	Dharwar .... ,,	9 17
Dharwar .... ,,	16 55	Belgaum .... ,,	14 17
Hubli Junction .... ,,	17 59	Wathar for Mahbleshwar.. ,,	0 27
Bangalore.......... ,,	12 26	Poona Junction.. arr.	5 5
Mysore .... ,,	19 45	Bombay G. I. P. Ry. ,,	11 15

THROUGH SERVICE OF TRAINS BETWEEN KISTNA CANAL TERMINUS AND GUNTAKAL JUNCTION.

Kistna Canal Ter... Dep	19 25	Bellary .. .. Dep	5 0
Guntur .. ... ,,	21 25	Madras M. R. Ry	18 0
Cumbum ... ... ,,	6 0	Guntakal Jn. ... ,,	8 15
Kurnool Road .. ,,	15 12	Kurnool Road ... ,,	11 37
Guntakal Jn. .. Arr	19 0	Cumbum .. .. ,,	20 25
Madras M. R. Ry. ,,	8 0	Guntur .. .. ,,	4 45
Bellary ... ... ,,	22 17	Kistna Canal Ter... arr	6 10

Modifications have been made in the Timings of Local, Mixed, and other Trains on the various Sections of the Line. For particulars see Time Table at Stations.

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office: Dharwar, 14th January 1893.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of the Estate of DADABHOY BURJORJEE, a Bankrupt, late of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, who was adjudged a Bankrupt on the 25th November, 1848, under the Ordinance for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors No. 3, of 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Creditors of the abovenamed Bankrupt will be held by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong on MONDAY, the Sixth Day of March, 1893, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at his Chambers at the Supreme Court House for the purpose of declaring a FINAL DIVIDEND.

No further claims will be received after the Meeting, and in declaring the final dividend, regard will be had to those claims only which shall then have been proved.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1892.

BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Registrar.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge of Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 noon, on 20th February, 1893, for the supply of Hides, &c., &c., (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1893, up to the 31st March, 1895.

II.—Printed forms of "List of Schedules" of the Hides, &c., (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the legal contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 26th January to 16th February, 1893, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only.) The term "more" includes the supply of Hides, &c., if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these Printed Forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of One Rupee for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 20th February, 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, LT.-COL., R. A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Bombay, 16th January, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 106 OF 1891.

SETIBA BALLARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamatipoora 3rd Street by his mother and next friend LAXIMIBAI, wife of BALLARAM RAMJI.......................... Plaintiff.

vs.

BHIMABAI, widow of RAMJI SETTIBA, and MARUTI RAMJI, both of Bombay Hindoos, residing at Kamatipoora 3rd Street in house No. 91, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said RAMJI SETTIBA and VITHABAI and NIRABAI, also of Bombay Hindoos, residing in house No. 91 aforesaid.... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of January 1892, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Ramji Setiba, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died in Bombay, on or about the Tenth Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 16th day of January 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 392 OF 1891.

KUBLIBAI, wife of VRIJVULUB MANSUKHRAM CHOKSEE, and Administrator of the estate and effects of JAMNADASS PITAMBURDASS, deceased, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Cowasjee Patell Tank, outside the Fort ... Plaintiff.

vs.

JAVERBAI, widow of MUNCHARAM PITAMBURDASS, and administratrix of the estate and effects of MUNCHARAM PITAMBURDASS, deceased, also of Bombay Hindoo, residing at Bhooleshwur, outside the Fort of Bombay, and Motibai, wife of TULSIDASS BHUGWANDASS, and daughter of JUMNADASS PITAMBURDASS, a minor, under the age of 18 years, by her guardian *ad litem* TULSIDASS BHUGWANDASS, residing at Bhooleshwar............Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1892, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mancharam Pitamburdass, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 14th day of April, 1873, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order—Dated this 16th day of January 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the undermentioned ARTICLES required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April 1893, and ending 31st March 1894.

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as brooms, baskets, &c.
(d) Kerosine oil (brand or brands to be named by tenderer) for Public lighting.
(e) Petty supplies for Public Lighting.
(f) Supply of bullocks and drivers for rubbish, Night Soil, Cesspool, and Water carts.
(g) Supply of rations for European and Native Patients, Contagious Diseases Hospital, as per Government Scale.
(h) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(i) Supply of Wood, Iron, and other articles.

2. Documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the person whose tender is accepted, may be seen at, or obtained on written application on prepayment of answer, on application to the Secretary, Cantonment Committee Office, Poona.

3. Blank forms of tender can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee, at 8 annas each.

4. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 noon on the 15th February, 1893.

5. The sum of Rupees 10 in cash must accompany each tender as earnest-money.

6. A sum equal to not less than 1-12th of the annual value of the contract must be deposited within one month from the date of acceptance of the tender as security for the fulfilment of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted.

7. The earnest-money will be forfeited to the Government, and the provisional acceptance of a tender IPSO FACTO revoked if the security, hereby required, is not deposited on or before the date mentioned above.

8. The undersigned will refuse to receive any tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover, bearing such superscription as shall enable him to clearly understand what contract the tender is for.

9. The undersigned will refuse to accept any tender which is not accompanied by a declaration that the person making it does not belong to, and is not directly or indirectly connected with the service of the Cantonment Committee or of the Government. If any such declaration is found to be untrue any contract based on the tender will be liable to rescission by the undersigned and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such rescission.

10. All tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 12 noon on the 15th February 1893.

11. The authority to accept a tender rests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will, at his discretion, accept the highest or lowest or any other tender, or reject any, or all, tenders submitted.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee and Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.
Poona, January 1893.

NOTICES.

REWARD OF Rs. 150.

LOST.—A Demand Promissory Note in the Marwaree Language and Character, bearing date 7th April 1888, executed by the Undersigned, bearing line across it, showing that the same has been cancelled, with an Endorsement at the back, signed by BHOOTA CUMMA, showing satisfaction of the debt; also the original translation of the same in the High Court. Any person finding the documents and restoring them to the Undersigned will be paid a reward of Rs. 150.

RAMCHANDRA WITHOBA.,
No. 86, Cowasji Patel Tank Road.
Bombay, 19th January, 1893.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 24th and 26th January 1893. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 Per Cent. Per Annum, (Free from Income-Tax) will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 23rd inst., to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1892.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th, to FRIDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 5th January, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
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VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
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COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrtarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
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CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

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THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

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ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE........................ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

BANKS.

H. BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
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4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 18

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
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INTEREST ALLOWED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
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Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid Capital..............................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................	$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........	$	100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
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AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England at the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 18

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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Agencies at..................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO. KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st :—Karagola (s), from Karachi ; and Oriental (s), Busreh. Yesterday :—Nevasa (s), from Calcutta ; Skarpeno (s), Rangoon ; and Malwa (s), Yokohama.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st :—Purulia (s), for Persian Gulf ; Baroda (s), and Clan Cameron (s), Calcutta ; Somali (s), Muccalla ; Peninsular (s), Aden ; and Verax (s), Elephant Point. Yesterday :—Elektra (s), for Trieste, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Baroda left the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Emir entered the dock on Saturday.

High Court Vacation.—The next summer vacation of the Bombay High Court will run from the 24th April to the 11th June, both days inclusive.

Assistant Registrar, High Court.—Mr. K. F. Modi has been appointed to act as Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. R. K. Desai.

The Corporation Dais.—We hear that the elegant dais erected in the new Municipal Hall for the President of the Corporation, &c., has been purchased at its full value for H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh.

The Bombay Family Almanack.—The *Bombay Guardian* has issued a well-printed family almanack for 1893, replete with neat illustrations and an abundance of bright little stories for young and old. The information it contains too is plentiful and correct.

A New Calendar.—We have received a mounted calendar for the present year from Messrs. Nusserwanjee and Co., of Karachi. It bears in the centre the likeness of Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., Commissioner in Sind. On the left at the top, appears a view of the School of Arts, opposite to it the Merewether Tower, and at the bottom the names of all the Commissioners of Sind from Sir Charles Napier to the present time.

Brahma Samaj Anniversary.—The sixty-third anniversary of the Brahma Samaj, founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy, will be celebrated by the local Prarthana Samaj, at their Mandir, in Girgaum, for three days, commencing from to-day, according to the following programme :—Monday, at 6 p.m., Lecture in Marathi, by Mr. S. P. Kelkar ; Tuesday, at 6 p.m., Address in English by Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar ; Wednesday, at 6 p.m., Bhajan. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45.

Quick March	Our Guards	Warwick Moore.
Dance	Hungarian.	
Song	Return and Stay	W. E. Allen.
Valse	Promenaden	Gung'l.
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	A. Sullivan.
Quadrille	London Life	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Burnt to Death.—Yesterday, at the Gocuildas Tejpal Hospital, Dr. Blaney held an inquest, touching the death of Ladi, a woman, aged forty years. On Thursday last the deceased was sitting near a frying pan with her back towards the fire when her *sarree* accidentally caught fire, and she was extensively burnt all over the body. She was taken to the Hospital, where she died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

A Native Professor of Magic.—On Thursday last, Mr. Nathoo Munchalal, the Bhownugger professor of magic, was honoured with an invitation from his Excellency the Governor to give an exhibition of his skill before the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his party at Government House, Malabar Point. Lord Harris, it is said, first made the acquaintance of Mr. Nathoo at Bhownugger and formed a high opinion of his art. His Imperial Highness the Archduke expressed himself very much pleased with Mr. Nathoo's performance, and gave him a certificate to that effect.

A Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Sheoo, a woman, aged fifty years. The deceased worked at the Goolamhoosen Cotton Ginning Mill at Parel. Her work was to feed the machine with fresh cotton. About two months ago, she was removing waste-cotton from the floor under a roller with her hand, when her hair was caught by the roller. She screamed for assistance, and a labourer raised the roller by removing the bolt and released the deceased. A part of her scalp and hair were violently pulled off, and she was bleeding. She was treated at the J. J. Hospital, and died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A Fatal Fall into the Dry Dock.—An inquest was held on Saturday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Pandu Ragu, a painter, aged twenty years. The deceased and several other painters were engaged in painting the s. s. Aston Hall, now lying in the Merewether Dry Dock. The deceased was painting the out-side, standing on a stage about ten feet above the bottom of the dock. As the deceased was untying the plank on which he was standing, in order to remove it, when the work had been finished he accidentally fell into the dock. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shunkergur, a moonim of the firm of Revagur Coovergur and Co., of Kutch Mandvie, appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property in respect of a sum of Rs. 11,100, the property of the firm of Revagur Coovergur & Co., preferred against him by Kashigur Hiragur, of the firm of Revagur Coovergur. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. York Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the defence.

Kashigur Hiragur, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said : I carry on business in Bombay under the name of Revagur Coovergur and Co. I occupy the Ghadee of Mahund ; and occasionally come to Bombay to do business. Accused after coming to Bombay became *chela* of Kasoorgur. Accused had the Power-of-Attorney at Bombay, dated the 4th March 1891. This is the first power-of-attorney he held from me, and it bears my signature. This was prepared by my Vakeel, Mr. Bhaishankar. I gave that to the accused when I was about to leave Bombay. I left the accused in charge of my business here, and entrusted him with my monies in the godown, papers, vouchers, and everything else. At that time the cash in *Kotri Katah* was Rs. 5,000. That money was in the safe. I gave the key of the safe to the accused. This money was in five notes of Rs. 1,000 each. I told him to take care of these notes. Accused saw these notes. I know that Rs. 45,000 after my departure was given to Mr. Bhaishunker. That money belongs to my friend. I charge the accused with misappropriating Rs. 6,000. Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga are my solicitors.

Mr. Bhaishunker here produced a receipt of Rs. 6,000, dated 21st April 1891. This receipt is signed by accused. I have not found any trace of the said sum in any of the book of the firm, nor did he give it to me or render me any explanation about it. I saw this receipt for the first time to-day. After I returned to Bombay I received certain information from my vakeel. This was about two or three months ago with reference to the receipt. In the month of April 1891, the accused came to Cutch and stopped at my house there. Accused did not tell me anything about the Rs. 6,000, or as to the money given to Mr. Bhaishunkar. Accused said that Mr. Bhaishankar wanted me in Bombay, and that I should go there. I came to Bombay about April or May 1891. After I came to Bombay Mr. Bhaishankar gave me two bunches of keys, one box containing shares and a diamond turban ornament. After I got the keys I opened the safe. This was in the month of *Chaitur* ; on the same day I returned to Bombay. I did not find the Rs. 5,000 in currency notes in the safe, nor did I find any entry in my book. There was no credit entry regarding it at all. The accused has never given me Rs. 5,000 or any explanation what has become of it.

The examination of this witness was proceeding when the case was adjourned.

On Wednesday, the 28th December, at the request of Mr. Burgess, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Assam-Bengal Railway, Mrs. Gaskell, wife of the Executive Engineer of the 1st Division, cut the first sod of the main line at a spot about four miles out from Chittagong. The proceedings were of quite an informal character, and after the ceremony of cutting the sod was over the visitors drank success to the Assam-Bengal Railway, and then, at the invitation of the Engineer-in-Chief, adjourned to luncheon.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

At the invitation of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Messrs. Damodar Thakersey Moolji, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Chutterbhooj Morarji, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and other leading native citizens, a meeting was held, on Saturday last, at the bungalow of Mr. Damodar Thakersey Moolji, Mahaluxmee, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent the adulteration of ghee with fat and other foreign substances. On the motion of Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, seconded by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Mr. Varjivandas Mahdhavdas was voted to the chair.

Mr. Damodar Thakersey Moolji moved the first resolution, which ran as follows :—"That this meeting regrets to have to record the fact that of late the supply of adulterated ghee, for local consumption as well as for export, in the shops and bazars of Bombay has been increasing to a serious extent ; that the sale of ghee adulterated with animal fat and other foreign matter is not only a fraud upon the public at large, but that its use, with or without the knowledge of the large body of consumers in the city, especially those belonging to the Hindoo community, who live on a vegetarian diet, is objectionable on the score of health generally, and social and religious feelings particularly, and that unless effective remedies are adopted to prevent fraudulent trading, it is feared that the difficulties in the way of obtaining pure and unadulterated ghee will increase."

Mr. Damodar Thakersey said : I shall try to explain as briefly as I can some points in connection with this resolution in order to impress upon you, gentlemen, the importance of the subject we are discussing to-day, and which requires your full support. I feel honoured by your presence at this meeting and in this hall at the invitation of myself and other gentlemen. The question we have met to discuss affects the community at large, and involves two important subjects—one is the preservation of one's own religion, the other is the preservation of one's own health. From the few facts I have gathered you will be surprised to learn that ghee which we use daily in our food is adultered to an alarming extent, containing as it does animal-fat, oil, &c. It is difficult to get pure ghee. My Hindu friends' feelings will be shocked to learn that the ghee they use contains animal fat, which is against our religious feelings, as well as injurious to health. The discussion of this subject has been continued for a considerable time in which the community of Bombay, the Municipality, and the local Government have taken a part. Unfortunately up to this time, no tangible measures have been adopted, and the adulteration continues not in five or in twenty-five, but in hundreds of places. In 1887, enquiries were made in this matter by Government, and Mr. Charles, the then Municipal Commissioner, sent in a report, embodying Dr. Weir's report and other facts. Nothing was heard of till September of that year. Government were good enough to send all the papers, with a draft Bill, for the Government of India's sanction. The latter refused to pass the Bill in the then form on account of certain penal clauses. On the 15th April, 1891, Government replied that they were unable to proceed further in the subject, as the Bill was not effective without the penal clauses which the Government of India disallowed. The subject seems to have dropped here. Last year I had occasion to see Mr. Noormahomed Gangjee, a Mahomedan gentleman, who takes a great interest in this matter. He informed me that ghee adulteration had been growing very largely every day, and that such ghee was exported to Rangoon and other foreign ports. With his assistance I got samples from different places where this fraudulent trade is carried on. We found out that adulteration was effected in ghee from 15 to 50 per cent. Some samples styled as ghee and sold in the Bazar were found to contain only tallow and oil. We continued our efforts, and with my friend, Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, took steps to see Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, whom we requested to go with us to the Customs House to see several cases of adulterated ghee ready to be exported to Rangoon, &c., and asked his help to remedy the growing evil. He expressed his inability to do anything as the present Municipal law was not stringent in this matter. He knew that fraudulent adulteration was carried on in Bombay, and he kindly referred us to the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Campbell. He, with his assistant, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Karaka, did all in their power to mitigate this growing evil, and in October last some 200 to 250 cases that were ready for exportation under the name of ghee were not allowed to pass, and samples out of the lot were sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government, who reported, I believe, that they contained a greater part of animal fat and foreign substance. Dr. Barry also was furnished with a sample of ghee purchased by some of my friends from the bazar for analysis, and he also reported that it contained some 50 per cent. animal fat. I have taken the trouble, with the assistance of my friends, to collect some reliable data from the Customs records. Within a short space, from 29th October to 17th December, 1892, no less than 845 cases were exported to Rangoon alone. When the analysis was taking place the merchants called upon the Customs Commissioner against the delay in the shipment of their goods, and at this interview he questioned them about the contents of the cases. They admitted to him that the proportion of ghee was only 5 to 10 per cent. and that all the other matter was tallow and oil. Before October, 1892, all such cases were passed as ghee, but since their admission before the Commissioner, they were allowed to pass it as tallow and oil mixed. The Customs Commissioner fined two merchants, one in the sum of Rs. 50, and the other in the sum of Rs. 300 for a false declaration, and allowed the manifest to be altered from 50 per cwt. as ghee to 28 per cwt. as tallow and oil mixed. Gentlemen, what does this show, but that adulteration is fearlessly carried on, and that the merchants do not care to pay a small fine or even a high one when they make large profits ? I have sufficiently established the necessity for a penal enactment for the health of the consumers. Tallow which sells at Rs. 6 per maund, the dealers sell at Rs. 11-12 per maund as ghee, and thus fraudulently acquire large profits. The British Government themselves framed in 1872 a law for the prevention of adulteration of food when they saw that it was carried on to an alarming extent. The Bengal Government also passed a law in 1887 for ghee. Then again you are aware, gentlemen, that there is a law in India passed only about three years ago, called "The Merchandise Marks Act," which, among many other clauses, contains one making it penal to sell or manufacture lesser length of cloth than is marked on the pieces. Then why should we not have a law making it penal for selling adulterated ghee when it is clearly established that Government interference was of imperative necessity ? In the words of Dr. Weir, "I believe that, in this climate, the addition of animal fat to ghee affects its wholesomeness in a vegetarian diet. The adulteration of ghee is one form of pollution to be prevented." I hope that our benign Government will take the matter into their own hands and will afford to the community at large such relief as is sought for by the resolution which I have just proposed. (Applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was supported by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, and Dr. B. S. Shroff, and carried unanimously.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved "that the existing provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act having been found ineffectual for the purpose of checking the growing evil, this meeting is of opinion that a respectful representation be submitted to the Bombay Government, urging the necessity of legislative intervention in the matter, and that a committee be appointed, with power to add to their number, to prepare a memorial, and take such steps in the matter as may be necessary to give effect to the wishes of this meeting."

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, in seconding the proposition, observed that they had heard it said that the decision of Government in all representations made to them depended more upon facts and arguments put forward in them than upon the signatures attached. Bearing this fact in mind, he had listened with care to what the previous speakers had urged on this question. Mr. Damodar, in his lucid, able, and interesting speech, had told the meeting how the trade in adulteration had so largely developed in recent years. Fancy the existence in the city of fifty if not a hundred manufactories for mixing ghee with fat taken from the carcases of dead animals as a matter of business. Mr. Damodar had trials made of samples of ghee, or so-called ghee, purchased from shops in the bazar, and subjected to analysis by experts, with the result that there was hardly a single sample found which was free from animal fat. His reference to consignments of ghee exported to Rangoon and other places deserved serious consideration, as the complaints sent from Rangoon as to the bad condition of the stuff sent there were numerous. The Customs authorities in Bombay found samples from the Rangoon consignments to have been wrongly described by shippers, and they were fined for misdescription under the Merchandise Marks Act. Dr. Bhalchandra had shown what deleterious effect on health the use of such stuff had in a tropical country like India. The purity of ghee in a vegetarian diet was of the greatest importance to Hindus, who abstained from meat. To them—and their number was large—adulterated ghee was objectionable, not only because it was a fraud upon the consuming public, and because it injuriously affected their health, but on the ground of conscience. They feared pollution from the use of forbidden food. Mr. Dharamsi had shown, on the authority of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, whose duty it was to prosecute fraudulent traders, that such prosecutions were simply futile as long as the law remained as it was at present. That law required that, to bring conviction home to offending traders, it was necessary to prove that the stuff offered for sale was injurious to health. This was by no means easy to do. But even when this was proved, the punishment dealt out was so light that it had no deterrent effect. A trader could easily pay a few annas or rupees as a fine when he made a profit of hundreds and thousands of rupees. It seemed to him that the speakers who had gone before him had made out a case for going up to Government with a respectful prayer for a change in the existing law dealing with cases of fraudulent adulteration of ghee. He trusted the memorial would carry conviction to Government on the point.

Mr. Hassumbhai Visram supported the proposition, remarking that the subject affected Mahomedans, Hindus, and Parsees alike.

The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas next proposed that a small executive committee, consisting of Dr. Bhalchandrak Krishna Bhatawadeker, Messrs. A. M. Dharamsi, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. B. S. Shroff, Messrs. Damodar Thakersey Moolji, and K. M. Shroff, be appointed to carry out the object of the second resolution, and that Messrs. Damodar Thakersey Moolji and K. M. Shroff be requested to be the secretaries of the committee.

Mr. Chatterbhooj Morarji seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Karsondas Chubildas said that Mr. Damodar Thakersey Moolji was entitled to the thanks of this meeting for having lent the use of his hall for this purpose ; and for the active interest he had taken in this movement.

Mr. Vijbhukundas Atmaram seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Currimbhai Ebhrahim, seconded by Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Seervai, a vote of thanks to Mr. Virjivandas Mahadhavdas was passed, for his able conduct in the chair. This terminated the proceedings.

THE KSHATRYA UNION CLUB.

The eighth anniversary of the Kshatrya Union Club was lately held, at Falkland Road, in the Club Hall, where a large number of members of the Somavavshi Kshatriya Patharay caste were present at the reading of the annual report and the speeches delivered on the occasion by persons interested in the welfare of the caste. The report dealt with the work done by the club during the past year, of which the following is a brief summary :—The principal feature during the year 1892, with which the report dealt, was the establishment of two trusts, one by Mr. Janardhan Gopal Mantri, called the "Radhabai Trust," and the other by Janardhan Ragobha, called the Narbadhabai Waumalli Trust." The object of these was to afford relief to the helpless and indigent persons of the caste, and to encourage education in the community by the award of prizes, &c. The club printed and circulated among the caste suggestions by competitive essayists regarding the minimum difference of age to be observed between boys and girls at their betrothal, and the means that should be adopted to stimulate education in the community. The club had another gathering for children and young boys, at which a large number was present from Gamdevi, Girgaum, Kakudwadi, Khetwady, Mazagon, Parel, and Mahim. At this gathering no less than 180 boys competed for prizes in Marathi, in poetry and prose, recitation and explanation, and essays. Dr. D. J. Mantri was congratulated on his safe return from England after completing his medical studies, and in token of such congratulation was awarded a prize consisting of valuable books. The club also gave clothing and food-grains to a few helpless persons of the caste, and paid the school fees of a few boys. The club also discussed the subject of female education, the marriage ages of boys and girls, what influence does education exercise upon us, the state of education generally in the caste, and other kindred subjects. The opinions arrived at are circulated among the caste for their approval and consideration. They have now set on foot a movement for the establishment of a caste fund for the support of helpless persons, and for furthering the cause of education in the community. The rest of the report referred to various meetings, accounts, and donation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The annual march out of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery came off last Saturday. The members of the corps proceeded to Coorla by train for class-firing in the afternoon. About a quarter to six o'clock, after class-firing was finished, the members partook of light refreshments which were provided on the ground, and then proceeded to the station. Fours were formed and the parade started on the march in about a quarter to seven. The pottery works at Matunga were reached in about an hour and a halt was here made. Parel was reached about a quarter to nine o'clock, and the parade after being dismissed, were conveyed back to the Fort by tram, some of the members going to the Byculla Headquarters for refreshments. The march according to the road taken was about seven miles, and was done in an hour and fifty minutes.

Results of tenth and eleventh spoon competitions :—

	400 yds.
Sergt. Jackson	29a
Sergt-Instr. Owens	28b
Gunner A. McMullen	23c
Gunner F. Blodwell	23
Sergt. Pinder	22
Gunner Herkith	20
Gunner Reed	19
Bombr Zurhorsh	18
Gunner Hodgkinson	14
Gunner Harvie	14
Gunner Traylen	12
Gunner Bond	8
Gunner Martin	8
Corpl. Moseley	6
Gunner Mellor	2

a Handicapped 12 points.
b Handicapped 4 points—winner of 1st spoon.
c Winner of 2nd spoon.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Sergt Pinder	20	19	39*
Gunner Heskith	13	21	34†
Gunner Reed	17	17	34
Gunner Coates	12	21	33
Gunner Traylen	10	21	31
Gunner Robins	21	6	27
Gunner Band	18	6	24
Gunner Martin	16	7	23
Gunner Phelan	12	8	20
Gunner Avelino	12	7	19
Gunner McMullen	6	10	16

* Handicapped 8 points.
† Winner of spoon.

This week's competition will be at the 300 and 500 yards.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	1	2	...	26	31
B "	1	1	2	...	2	...	17	23
C "	...	1	1	...	3	...	15	20
D "	...	...	1	1	4	...	26	32
E "	...	1	2	1	3	...	15	22
F "	...	...	1	1	2	...	11	15
G "	1	1	2	...	2	1	25	32
H Cadets	...	...	...	...	3	3	23	29
I Cadets	...	...	...	..	..	...	6	6
K Cadets	..	...	1	...	...	...	5	6
L Cadets	...	..	..	...	4	..	34	38
Army Staff	1	..	...	2	...	...	5	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	31
Total	4	5	10	6	26	4	237	292

The following officers were on parade viz :—Lieut-Col. The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A. D. C., Major R. S. Brown, Major H. A. Acworth, Major T. W. C. Leathem, (Adjutant), Captain J. P. Baird, Captain F. Place, Captain G. Lund, Captain J. W. Smith, Captain Lord Colin Campbell, Lieut. T. M. English, Lieut. F. W. English, Lieut. J. P. Cornforth, (Quarter-Master) Lieut. D. J. Sharp, Lieut. J. H. Ferneaux, Lieut. S. Tomlinson, Lieut. H. R. H. Wilkinson, 2nd Lieut. R. Snell, 2nd Lieut. C. C. James Lieut. R. A. A. Jenkins, (2nd Queen's R. W. S. Volunteers).

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A Spoon Competition was held at 700 and 800 yards on Friday morning the 20th instant, which was well attended. Some excellent scores were made, the highest score 60 being made with a Carbine which receives Handicap points.

The following are the scores :—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29	31	60a
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	26	28	54b
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	26	27	53c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25	23	51
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	31	20	51
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	31	19	50
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28	21	49
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	19	[illegible]	48
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32	[illegible]	48
Sergt-Instr J Thomson, Bo Vol Rifles	[illegible]	25	46
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	20	25	45
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	23	17	40
Sergt J E Kess, Bo Vol Rifles	18	21	39
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	26	13	39
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	19	18	37
Sub-Conductor W Doolan, Commissariat Department	3	10	13

a Handicapped 16 Points.
b Handicapped 8 Points,—Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Winner of 1st Spoon.

There will be a competition on Friday morning next at 6-30 a.m. Distances will be decided on the range.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

The eighteenth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

This is their eighteenth annual report the directors submit to the shareholders of the working of the company's presses at different stations, showing, as will be perceived from the annexed balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year under report, that the company has made during the period, a net profit of Rs. 78,154-8-2 including Rs. 370-11-10 brought forward from the last year's account. This diminution of profit as compared with that of the last year, the directors attribute to a slight falling-off in the pressing work caused, as a natural sequence, by the distribution of the business amongst other new presses at the several stations. With a view, however, to meet such contingencies and such results as are likely to ensue from a joint working agreement having fallen through this year at Jalgaon the directors have thought it wise to add a ginning factory at Murtizapore in the press compound, in the hope that the same will give more *stimulus* to the pressing work there. It is now working with 30 cotton gins satisfactorily. The directors now therefore purpose to divide the said profit as under :—to pay a dividend at Rs. 125 per share absorbing Rs. 43,500 ; to bonus to company' employes Rs. 2,000 ; to reserve fund to meet contingencies Rs. 32,000 ; to balance to next year's account Rs. 654-8-2 ; total Rs. 78,154-8-2. Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdass retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. Out of the profit, a dividend at Rs. 125 per share was declared, payable on and after the 25th inst. ; Rs. 2,000 were to be paid as bonus to the company's employes carrying Rs. 32,000 to the reserve fund for equalization of dividend, and Rs. 654-8-2 were carried as balance to the next year's account. Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas was reappointed a director. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhowandas Venidas were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT OLD FORT WILLIAM.

During the last few weeks excavations made in the course of laying down the foundations of the new Opium godowns, to the west of the Custom House, have again revealed portions of old Fort William. The walls of the north-west corner of the central factory building have now all been actually exposed, as also a fresh portion of the west curtain wall with the 2ft. wall built at the distance of 18ft. within to contain rooms. The excavations, too, have shown one of the cross walls running between the west curtain and the containing wall within it, and the walls of a roughly built structure, which was erected after 1756, when the Fort was reoccupied by the English. So far but little has been added to our knowledge of the Fort. The two really interesting discoveries made concern that part of it which lay outside the west curtain, between it and the river wall. Here very clear evidence has been found of the low situation of the Fort and the difficulty of guarding it from the destructive wash of the river. Huge masses of protective masonry had, it appears, to be built for this purpose. These masses of masonry rest not on piles, but on large beams of teak and sunderi wood laid transversely under the brickwork. The beams are blackened outside, but within they are still quite sound. The second point of interest is the discovery of a great drain, two feet wide and three feet high, built, as drains are even now sometimes built, without a true arch, but with a top formed by overlapping bricks which are corbelled out till they meet. The part of the drain now discovered is, as has been said, outside the west curtain, but there is little doubt that it entered the Fort and formed the main outlet of the surface drainage. In the pathetic account of the Black Hole tragedy given by Holwell, the most pathetic passage of all is, perhaps, that written "to do honour to the memory of a man, to whom I had in many instances been a friend, and who, on this occasion, demonstrated his sensibility of it in a degree worthy of a much higher rank. His name was Leech, the Company's smith, as well as clerk of the parish. This man had made his escape when the Moors entered the Fort, and returned just as it was dark, to tell me he had provided a boat, and would ensure my escape, if I would follow him through a passage few were acquainted with, and by which he had then entered. (This might easily have been accomplished as the guard put over us took but slight notice of us.) I thanked him in the best terms I was able ; but told him it was a step I could not prevail on myself to take, as I should thereby very ill repay the attachment the gentleman and the garrison had shown to me ; and that I was resolved to share their fate, be it what it would, but pressed him to secure his own escape without loss of time ; to which he gallantly replied, that then he was resolved to share mine and would not leave me." It appears that Leech knew of some passage out of the Fort to the river, and it is suggested that the drain just found was this passage. The suggestion is by no means improbable. On June 20th, 1756, the rains had not yet broken, and the drain must have been nearly dry. It would have been quite possible for Holwell and Leech to make their way out by it. Even now, when it is in a ruined condition and partly filled with water, two men have been easily able to creep up it for a distance of 38 feet.—*Englishman.*

THE FIRE IN THE "DUMBARTON ROCK"

The following is the report of a preliminary enquiry, held by the Port Officer, Calcutta, on the 5th January, 1893, into the cause of the outbreak of fire on board the ship Dumbarton Rock on the 27th December, 1892. The report is signed by Captain Petley, the port officer. This vessel is a steel ship of 1,615 tons register, commanded by Captain Edward M. Denovan, and was loaded with jute for San Francisco, and left the port on the morning of the 27th December, 1892, in charge of a Pilot (Mr. W. L. Cousens). When the vessel got 23 miles down the river, fire was discovered issuing from the lazarette, and eventually the ship was, with difficulty, brought back to Calcutta, and is now being unloaded. The cause of the fire has very clearly been brought out in the evidence. The second officer, Mr. A. H. McKinnon, apparently went down in the lazarette, with a lamp, to look for a block, and missing his footing between two casks, the burner of the lantern fell out and set fire to the cargo. As far as I can gather, it is of common occurrence for vessels with jute cargo to stow a portion of it in the lazarette, amongst the stores, and even in the spare cabins ; in fact, it is often enough stowed as well in the fore peak to trim the vessel for sailing purposes. I am not quite satisfied that it is unnecessary to use a lantern when going for stores from the lazarette, as suggested by the Captain and second officer ; and although in my opinion the actual cause of the fire was brought about purely by an accident, it goes to show the necessity of insisting upon the utmost caution being used where a lantern is needed. I am also of opinion that the practice of carrying stores that are required for issue to the crew in the same compartment as such inflammable cargo as jute bales, a most dangerous one. I consider the Pilot, Mr. W. L. Cousens, deserving of the greatest credit in bringing the vessel back to port as he did, and I trust Government will be pleased to record that.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

The following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A Gentleman	25	0	0
Total Rs.	25	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged. Rs.	97,103	9	2
Grand Total......Rs.	97,128	9	2

The following additional subscription has been promised (81st list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
A Gentleman	25	0	0
Total Rs.	25	0	0
Subscriptions already promised Rs.	97,503	9	2
Grand Total Rs.	97,528	9	2

H. A. Acworth,
R. M. Sayani,
Harkisondas Narotamdas,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st Jan.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY'S EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION.

On Thursday, before the Chief Justice of the N.-W. Provinces, an application was made by Captain Hearsey for the revision of an order of the Sessions Judge of Benares, which sustained an order of the Joint-Magistrate of Benares, refusing to examine the applicant on oath in the matter of a charge under section 499, Indian Penal Code, against Sir Auckland Colvin. The applicant addressed the Court for some time, until the Chief Justice declined to hear certain irrelevant matter which he wished to introduce.

The Chief Justice then made the following order :—

This is an application to the Court to exercise its revisional jurisdiction in the matter of an order passed by the Sessions Judge of Benares, refusing to set aside an order of the Joint-Magistrate of Benares, by which the Joint-Magistrate had refused to examine the complainant and his witnesses on a charge preferred under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code against Sir Auckland Colvin. Now the applicant before me contends that it was the duty of the Magistrate, under section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to examine him, the complainant, upon oath, and to reduce into writing the substance of the examination. He also contends that it was the duty of the Magistrate, under section 512 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to take evidence in the matter of the complaint.

The learned Sessions Judge dismissed the appeal to him, holding that section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applied, and that the previous sanction of the Government for instituting proceedings against Sir Auckland Colvin not having been obtained, the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to take cognisance of the charge. The charge related to words alleged to have been spoken by Sir Auckland Colvin when he was Lieutnant-Governor of these Provinces and spoken on a public occasion, namely, at the opening of the Benares water-works, at which he, as Lieutenant-Governor, made a speech. That speech was made at a time when Sir Auckland Colvin was Lieutenant-Governor. Application to the Magistrate was made after Sir Auckland Colvin had resigned his office. The applicant contends that section 197 ceases to be applicable the moment a public servant has resigned his office and that consequently it was in the power and jurisdiction of the Magistrate to entertain the charge that was laid before him. I cannot accept that contention as correct. Section 197 was, in my opinion, intended to protect public servants, who for things done in the execution of their office, might otherwise possibly have charges brought against them without the sanction of the Government. It is of the highest moment that Judges and other public servants, to whom section 197 applies, should be in a position to discharge their duties for the benefit of the public, without any fear of prosecutions at the instance of private individuals, for matters in respect of which the Government did not think that sanction to prosecute should be given, Judges and other public officers have great responsibilities and it is in the interests of the public at large that they should be able to fulfil their duties without the constant fear over their heads of their acts being challenged by prosecutions in the criminal courts by persons who consider themselves aggrieved. That, in my opinion, was the policy which dictated the enactment of section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882. If I were to read that section as it is suggested by the applicant I should read it. I should make it inapplicable after a public servant had resigned office as a protection for acts done by such public servant during his office, and I should, I think, be defeating the very policy which dictated the enactment of that section. I should be holding that although a public servant could not, without the sanction of Government, be prosecuted during the continuance of his office for acts done or words uttered by him in the discharge of his public duties, he would still be liable to such prosecution without any sanction being previously obtained the moment he ceased to be a public servant. In my opinion the Sessions Judge rightly interpreted section 197, and no previous sanction having been obtained, the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to take cognisance under section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of the offence alleged, and had not consequently, under that section jurisdiction to examine the complainant upon oath or otherwise.

As to the contention raised in respect of section 532 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it is obvious that that section could not possibly apply in this case. That section only applies where an accused person has absconded, that is to say, where a person accused of a crime has fled from justice, for the purpose of avoiding a prosecution. It is to my mind ridiculous to suggest that Sir Auckland Colvin, who had for months made his arrangements to leave this country for England, at the time and in the manner in which he did, could be said because he may have received a telgram from the complainant threatening criminal proceedings, be an accused person who has absconded. If the applicant's contention were correct, it would be in the power of any evil disposed person, by sending a telegram to Bombay to any person who was proceeding to England and his home not fleeing from justice, but with the intention of proceeding to his home on the expiration of his service in India, informing him that criminal proceedings would be taken against him, to put the procedure provided by section 512 in force against him on what might be a perfectly groundless charge. Absconding does not mean in law a case in which a person has gone away about his ordinary business, or has removed from India or elsewhere to another place in accordance with arrangements or intentions having nothing to do with fleeing from justice. A person can only be said to have absconded if he has absconded with the intention of fleeing from justice and defeating the criminal law. No sane man could suggest, reasonably, that Sir Auckland Colvin, in proceeding home at the end of his career in India, was doing so with the object of escaping from criminal prosecution at the instance of the complainant and of delaying or defeating the criminal law. In my opinion section 512 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is entirely inapplicable to this case for the reasons I have given. I reject his application for revision.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1893.

Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Mon. 23.—University Senate Meeting.
Municipal Corporation.
Mon. 23.—1st Battalion, B. P. and C. I. R. Vol. Rifle Corps, Camp of Exercise at Baroda.
Tues. 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Wed. 25.—Monthly Meeting, Anthropological Society.
Thurs. 26.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Thurs. 26.—Professor MacMillan's Lecture at Sassoon's Institute.
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Sat. 28.—1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. R. Corps Camp of Exercise Closes.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
Fri. 3.—"Caledonia" Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Fri. 3.—First Criminal Sessions.
Sat. 4.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
Cyclist Club Races.
Vol. Art. Camp opens, Mahaluxmee.
Sun. 5.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Justices' Election of a Councillor.
H. E. the Governor opens Chinchli Horse Show.
Tues. 7.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens.
Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Byculla Club Ball.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Fri. 10.—Bombay Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp closes.
R. A. Regimental Sports at Colaba.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 14.—Theatricals in aid of Cathedral Girls' School.
Wed. 15.—Money lending and Land Investment Company.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 18.—B. V. A., Wheal Cup Competition.
Wed. 22.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 23.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, half-yearly meeting.
Fri. 24.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, half-yearly meeting.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Mon. 27.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Races, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Mon. 10.—Second Criminal Sessions.

A report from Kandahar states that the Amir recently announced in durbar his intention of leaving Kabul for Jellabad almost immediately. Kabul news letters, however, make no mention of such an announcement, so the Kandahar rumour must obviously be ill-founded.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 24th December were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 73,229-3 6, and for goods, &c., Rs 87,012-3-0, making altogether Rs. 1,60,241-6-6, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 144-14-2. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 1,25,394-14-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 139-6-4.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—37 bales wool, 48 cwts wool, unpressed, 2,780 cwts rapeseed including jamba and seeta, 350 corges hides, and 70 lbs tea.
Congo s, (Bombay)—246 bales wool, 5,022 cwts rapeseed including jamba and seeta, 2,5000 cwts wheat, 249 corges skins, 61 corges hides, and 5,480 lbs tea.
La Seyne s, (Aden)—5,565 cwts jowaree, 141 cwts rice, and 2,101 lbs tea.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—150 cwts cotton unpressed, 1,484 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, 29 cwts rice, and 522 corges skins.
City of Venice s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—567 bales wool.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—213 cwts cotton unpressed, 573 corges skins, and 100 lbs tea.
Naderi s, (Bombay) 357 cwts cotton unpressed.
Etolia s, (Bombay)—658 cwts cotton unpressed.
Lobelia s. (Antwerp)—805 bales cotton, 63,133 cwts gingelly seed, and 3,000 cwts bones.
Ebro s, (Bombay and Hull)—1,202 cwts cotton, unpressed, and 10,000 cwts bones.
Country Crafts, (Bombay)—2,516 cwts cotton unpressed, 28 cwts wool unpressed, and 659 cwts rapeseed, &c.

IMPORTS.

Niagara s. (Liverpool)—721 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 747 pieces white goods (foreign).
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—96 pieces prints (foreign).
Volturno s, (Hull)—300 pieces grey goods (foreign).
City of Venice s, (Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay)—252 pieces grey goods, and 750 pieces prints (foreign).
Foyle s, (Batoum) 3,24,844 gallons kerosine oil.
Afghan s, (London)—500 cwts spelter.
Ashdown s, (Batoum) 3,98,750 gallons kerosine oil.
Etolia s, (Liverpool)—550 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 1,335 pieces white goods (foreign).
Kapurshala s, (Bombay)—419 pieces grey goods, and 3,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Ebro s, (Hull)—5,680 pieces grey goods (foreign), 7,596 pieces white goods, (foreign), 1,067 pieces prints (foreign), and 502 cwts iron bar, rod sheets and hoops.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—4,936 pieces grey goods (foreign), 13,093 pieces white goods (foreign), 7,949 pieces prints (foreign), 960 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 7,500 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns (foreign), 3,002 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5 pieces prints (Indian), 12,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 900 lbs dyed yarns (Indian), 15 cwts copper, and 15 cwts yellow metal.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—22,287 pieces goods (foreign), 18,287 pieces white goods (foreign), 14,011 pieces prints (foreign), 2,500 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,365 cwts iron bar rod sheets and hoops, 3,002 tons coal, and 215 tons coke.
Gutenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—498 cwts iron bar rod sheets and hoops, and 12,183 cwts steel.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—8,706 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9,323 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,956 pieces prints (foreign), 1,200 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns (foreign), 21,966 pieces grey goods (Indian), 87 cwts copper, and 3 cwts yellow metal.
Country Crafts, (Bombay)—101 pieces grey goods (foreign), 19 pieces white goods (foreign), 4 pieces prints (foreign), 3,191 pieces grey goods (Indian), 13 cwts iron bar rod sheets and hoops, and 20 cwts copper.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 19.

Bailward, Major, Bo, R A, to rejoin, from Poona.
Wellings Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.

January 21.

Kelly, V Capt, Ms, A V D, from leave, from Karachi.
Williams, Capt, Bo, 25th Rifles, on duty, from Quetta.
Riddell, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Derby, Regt, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—January, 21.

Bailward, Major, Bo, R A, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Weir, Major, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd January.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Headquarters.
To-morrow, at 7 a.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.— Ditto.
To-morrow, at 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
Nesbit Road Headquarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun drill.
Thursday, at 8-30 p.m.— Ditto.
Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

2. There will be Class-firing, at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m., (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. On Saturday next, the corps will parade at the Town Hall, at 4-45 p.m. for Company Drill and practice for the Sub-divisional Squad and Guard Mounting prize. Dress : Drill order with arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. Sanders-Slater, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd January.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.
Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Wednesday evening until further orders in the compound of St. Peter's Boys' Schools, Mazagon, at 5 p.m.

3. There will be Company drill for B Company every Wednesday evening until further orders, at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill every Tuesday evening, at 5-30 o'clock behind the Telegraph Quarters for members of D Company.

5. There will be Company drill for E Company every evening (except Saturdays) until further orders in the St. Mary's School compound, at 5-30 p.m.

6. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company No. 3396 Vol. A. E. Christie, No. 3397 Vol. F. A. Murray, No. 3398 Vol. L. M. Nicholas, No. 3399 Vol. H. Holden, No. 3400 Vol. B. Geogan, and No. 3401 Vol F. A. Millar.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Remount Stables, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 7. a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. Leathem, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL ORDERS.

Calcutta Gazette.

Mr R H Anderson, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed to act temporarily as Dist and Sess Judge of Murshidabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W H Page, or until further orders.

Mr H C L Bamber, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted temporarily to the district o Bhagupore on being relieved of the charge of the Dist Police, of Khulna.

Mr John Claude White, Asst Pol Agent, Sikkim, is allowed leave for three months

Mr W C Beadon, Supdt of the Buxar Central Jail, is appointed to be Supt of the Dacca Central Jail, vice Mr E W Payne.

In modification of the order of the 10th Dec 1892, Mr S Emerson, Asst-Supdt of Jails, Alipore, is appointed to be Supd tof the Buxar Central Jail, vice Mr W aC Beadon.

Mr A Ross, Asst-Sub Depy Opium Agent, is allowed furlough for 12 months.

Surg-Capt A H Nott, Offg Civil Surg, Birbhum, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Hazaribagh.

Apothecary J G Fleming, Offg Civil Medical Officer, Hazaribagh, is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer, Birbhum.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

Mr F C Crawford, Supt of Railway Police, H H the Nizam's Dominions, officiated as Assist Supt of Police at Secunderabad in addition to his own duties from the afternoon of the 23rd Aug to the forenoon of the 21st Sept 1892, vice Mr F L Crawford, on privilege leave.

Major E D Welchman, Wing Commander and Second in Command, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, granted leave out of India, was struck off duty on the 17th Dec. 1892.

Surg-Col S B Hunt assumed the office of Offg Principal Medical Officer, Hyderabad Contingent, on the 6th January.

HIGH COURT.—January 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

593-92—In person—Burjorjee Nowrojee Tata vs T H Moore and others.

For further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

585-89—Nanu and H—Maneckbai vs Bomonjee Darashah Captain and others—Payne. G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

187-90—Crawford, B and Co—The Kathiawar Trading Co vs Veerchund Deepchand—Bhaishunker and K.

Postponed Long Cause.

312-92—Payne, G and S—The Badische Anilian and Soda Fabrick vs Manockjee Shapurjee Katrak—Pestonjee, R and K.
453-92—In person a pauper—Gungadhur Narayenjee vs Waman Bapoo—In person.
454-92—In person a pauper—Jugjeewan Cullian vs Ebrahim Sukhi Ludha—In person.
456-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria vs Damjee Chagpar—Little, S, N and B.
457-92—Chalk, W and S—Vadya Venkati vs Dewakana and others—J C Cama.
429-92—Nanu and H—Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha vs F C F de Menezes and others—Craigie, L and O.
475-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria vs Mariambai and another—Ardeshir, H and D.
486-92—Crawford, B and Co—A Durst vs Jamnadas Lulloobhoy and others Payne, G and S.
494-92—T A Bland—Damodhur Kimjee and others vs Ookerdas Damjee and others—Payne, G and S.
409-92—Bicknell and M—Munshukhdas Mugunram and another vs Ghasiram Ramlal—Ardeshir, H and D.
410-92—Bicknell and M—Munsukhdas Mugunram and another vs Ghasiram Ramlal—Ardasir, H and D.
439-92—K D Shroff—Jangum Dhurmajee vs Bhomajee Shewajee—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

496-91—K J Mantri—Harrichand Bhawoo Survey vs Sakharam Raghoba Nagwekar—M H Khan—Part heard.
235-92—Roughton and B—Bomonji Dinsha Khan vs Ramchandra Jaggonnath— Chitnis M and M—(for pauper)—Part heard.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little, S, N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-14—907 of '92—Janardhun and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Suleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S C C Suit.)
185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghujee Manufacturing Co—Little, S, N and B.
253-92—Nanu and H—Motabhoy Bhicajee, Contractor vs Muncherjee Kuverjee—Payne, G and S.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER [illegible] the best Family Aperient Medicine, with [illegible]

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER [illegible] in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cros engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co, Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.—Real MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These CIGARS and CHEROOTS are expressly manufactured for us of selected tobaccos.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MERCHANTS will hear of exceptional lines FOR SALE by addressing ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BEST MUSCATEL RAISINS for Table use. Just unpacked. Per lb. As. 12 only. Per 5 lb. Box Rs. 3-4.—JAMES, PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—FURNISHED, on Malabar Hill, the HOUSE, now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. BIRDWOOD. For Particulars apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

TO LET.—AIRY ROOMS, in the NEW ICE HOUSE, Bake Lane. No. 4, Apollo Street. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

TO LET, the UPPER FLOOR of the BUNGALOW, on Falkland Road, commodious for a large family. Apply BAPTY EAST INDIA FLOUR MILL.

HAMS! BACON!! CHEESE!!!—Just received a Fresh Stock of Hams, Bacon, and Cheese. Hams weighing from 9 to 15 lbs. each. Bacon weighing from 10 to 18 lbs. each and in cut. Cheese weighing from 24 to 36 lbs. each and in cut.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder. Up-country orders receive prompt attention.

RECEIVED, French Fancy Ornamental 15-day-going Clocks, with glass domes, Rs. 150, Rs. 180, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents :—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed with my family in the Alexandra Hotel for three weeks, and was well satisfied with everything. The Proprietor is a most polite and obliging gentleman, and the servants were also obliging and respectful. The table was good, indeed, and the accommodation excellent and the charges very moderate. I ought to mention the fact that on our arrival at the Hotel, Mrs. Lyon was very sick, indeed, and after a brief stay of three weeks was so far recovered as to be able to return home.—JAMES LYON, M. E. Mission, Ajmere.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 21.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 98½ ; and French Rentes in Paris advanced ½ per cent. to 96½, indicating the cessation of uneasiness with regard to the Egyptian question. Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·12. Bar Silver in London was ⅛d. per oz. dearer, at 38⅜d. ; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ⅛ per cent. to £64⅛ ; but, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 84⅝ cents., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 84⅝ dollars. Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent. in London to 108. The market rates of discount were unaltered. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The Indian Council made extra allotments yesterday of a lakh of Bills on Madras, at 1s. 2 25-32d. and four lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 13-16d.—these rates showing an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment prices, though they are the same as were obtained for the extra allotments made on the same day. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 9-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £150,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay ; and £60,000 in the former metal to Calcutta.

All London financial quotations are unchanged to-day ; but Silver in New York is ⅛d. per oz. cheaper, at 84½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,220,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening ; Surats steady ; and Arrivals quiet but steady ; the day's Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. 5 3-16d. per lb. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans ; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 5⅛d. for January-February deliveries ; and 5 13-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed firm ; Surats neglected ; and Arrivals flat ; but both spot and arrival quotations come quite unchanged. The day's Sales are 4,000 bales ; the Imports 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained firm.

Much less Cotton business was done in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday than in that preceding, the total Sales having been 20,000 bales less, at 31,000 bales, while the amount forwarded to consumers was 8,000 bales smaller, at 46,000 bales. The week's Imports were 5,000 bales more, at 77,000 bales. The total stock had increased during the week by 24,000 bales, and was yesterday 24,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, 697,000 bales more than in 1892. The total Visible Supply had diminished by 10,000 bales ; but of East Indian Cotton there were 3,000 bales more in sight ; and the figures which we give below for comparison now show in the total Supply of Cotton for all Europe a falling off of 204,000 bales as against last year ; but an increase of 871,000 bales as against the year before ; and in the supply of East Indian Cotton, an increase of 15,000 bales, and a decrease of 200,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was the same as on the previous Friday ; but Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower ; and the former, while the same as the year before last at the same time was 1 1-16d. higher than last year.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-16 cent. higher, at 9⅝ cents. ; and April Futures advanced 12 points to 9·72 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, making the week's total little less than in the corresponding week last year, though much less than in 1891. The total falling off in Receipts this season compared with the two previous ones is now 1,386,000 bales, and 1,169,000 bales, respectively.

There has been no further change in the value of spot Cotton in New York to-day ; but Futures for April have declined 13 points, to 9·59 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 10,000 bales, giving against 19,000 bales last year, and 28,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York was 5,120,000 bales, compared with 4,990,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts....................	97,000	100,000	176,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom..	38,000	102,000	125,000
„ „ Continent..........	36,000	48,000	46,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	3,870,000	5,256,000	5,039,000
„ exports to U. K. do. ..	1,460,000	2,190,000	1,945,000
„ „ to Continent do. ..	1,153,000	1,391,000	1,596,000
„ Stock in the Ports	1,050,000	1,240,000	907,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,330,000	4,534,420	3,458,960
„ „ Surats	187,000	172,230	372,220
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,637,000	1,613,840	939,870
„ London	5,000	9,000	20,000
American Afloat	130,000	250,000	245,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	1,782,000	1,882,840	1,214,870
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 3-16d.	4½d.	5 3-16d.
„ Good Dhollera........	4 ½d.	3 9-16d.	4 1-16d.
Difference	11-16d.	9-16d.	1 ½d.

Here, the Cotton Market was steady yesterday at an advance of Re. 1 per candy, with a moderate business passing. Exporters have bought 900 bales, consisting of 500 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 233-5 ; and 200 each of Barsee, at Rs. 248 ; and Oomawati, at Rs. 255 ; while the Mills have taken 2,650 bales of ready new Cotton, say 1,500 Julgaum, at Rs. 233-5 ; 350 Hingunghat, at Rs. 269 ; 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 229 ; 200 each of Damergaum, at Rs. 255 ; and Pachora, at Rs. 230 ; and 100 Bengals, at Rs. 210 ; as well as 400 bales of old stuff.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been quiet with a moderate export business doing ; but beyond an advance of half-an-anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-15-0 to Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt. there has been no change in prices in either market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton....................................	7,411	bales.
Wheat....................................	18,996	cwt.
Linseed	1,724	„
Rapeseed	3,495	„
Gingelly	11,807	„
Poppyseed	537	„
Groundnuts	9,477	„
Rice	20,505	„

FREIGHTS are steady but with not much demand for tonnage. A February loading steamer has been fixed at 14s. per ton for one picked port

EXCHANGE opened firm, at 1s. 2 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 13-16d. for Demand ; and remained thereat all day with little or no enquiry, and for February transfer, Telegraphic, at 1s. 2 13-16d. was accepted. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2 15-16d. has been the rate for ready and forward ; but buyers for ready Paper at this rate got filled up, and it was only obtainable for the 15th February onwards at the close, when the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 2 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 2 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 7-8d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 2 31-32d.	„
France do. ...	1·57½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at higher rates to-day, Fours having advanced to 104 5-16 for Money ; 104⅜ for the next settlement ; and 104 3-16 for the end of February account. 100½, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet on all lines, and quotations generally have ruled the same as yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—January 16, Charles J Williamson, of Messrs Geo Williamson & Co, London, aged 38 (By Telegraph.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGABEG—January 9, at (Alipur) Seetarampur, the wife of Edgar C Agabeg, of a son.

EGERTON—January 6, At Lahore, the wife of Lieutenant C P Egerton, I S , of a daughter.

ELIOTT-LOCKHART—January 15, At Cannes, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R Eliott-Lockhart, RA, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—WEATHERDON—January 18, at St John's Calcutta, George Lane Anderson, to Beatrice Mary, only daughter of R W Weatherdon, Esq.

CLARKE—WHELAN—January 11, at St Andrew's Church, Allahabad, by the Revd G J Chree, BA, BD, assisted by the Revd D Osborne, DD, of Mussurie, Edwin Joshua Clarke, to Annie Louisa Whelan.

DEATHS.

CATOR—January 12, drowned, at Colgong, Hamilton Charles, the beloved 2nd son of Charles and Emily Cator, aged 4 years, 6 months and 28 days.

DOW December 23, at 70 Church Street, Croydon, Ethel, wife of Edward A Dow, in her 62nd year.

MAINWARING—January 16, at Serampur, Lieutenant-General George Byres Mainwaring.

MORTON—January 6, killed in action with Kachins, Burmese Frontier, Captain Boyce William Morton, I S C, son of Major-General Morton, I S C.

RYAN—January 14, at Ootacamund, John Warren Ryan aged 58 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1893.

A BILL for the amendment of the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act is now before the Supreme Legislative Council. When it is passed certain defects and inconveniences which were pointed out by the late Mr. W. G. Hart, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Bombay, will be obviated, and other improvements effected. Sir Alexander Miller, when moving for leave to introduce the Bill, admitted that the Act of 1882 had worked badly in some respects. The Government, after much consideration, determined to legislate with a view to effect an improvement in three important particulars. In the first place, as matters are at present, while the Chief Judge and at least one-third of the number of Judges must have been barristers or advocates, no qualification of any kind is necessary for the rest of the Judges. This certainly was a strange omission. As the Legal Member of Council said there was nothing to prevent two-thirds of the Judgeships in any one of those Courts from being filled up by young gentlemen who had landed in India to join the Indian Civil Service the day before their appointment. He might have added that there is absolutely nothing to prevent two-thirds of the Judgeships being filled by "military beaks" that were in fashion in the not very remote past, and have still civil jurisdiction in certain up-country stations. The Amending Bill provides that no person can be appointed a Small Causes Court Judge who has not five years' standing as a barrister of the English, Irish, or Scottish bar, or as an advocate, attorney, or vakil of a High Court in India, or as a Subordinate Judge. It will not be necessary that the five years' qualification shall have been attained in any one of these capacities ; so long as a postulant can make up five years' service in all, he will be eligible. This provision has the incidental advantage of widening the field of choice amongst men of varied legal experience. The rule that one-third of the seats shall be reserved for barristers or advocates is done away with, except in the case of the Chief Judge, whose qualification remains as it is. The elimination of the restriction in the case of one-third of the Judgeships will be convenient from an administrative point of view, for it is not always possible to obtain the services of a barrister for a Small Causes Court Judgeship. Another provision of the Bill empowers the High Court of the Presidency to regulate the procedure of the Small Causes Court. The rules of procedure hitherto in force have not been found to work satisfactorily, and Sir A. Miller considers that an improvement is imperatively called for, but it is not intended that the High Courts shall make any alteration unless it be desirable.

The most important change and the most open to adverse criticism is that which gives an appeal from the Small Causes Court in all suits which exceed the value of Rs. 1,000. As the law has been hitherto there is practically no appeal from the decree of a Small Causes Court Judge. The Judge may be applied to for a new trial, or the High Court may be moved to call for the record with a view to revision, but the procedure is complicated and costly, and there is no direct appeal to any superior authority. The amendment provides that in every case in which the value of a suit exceeds one thousand rupees either party may appeal to the High Court precisely as he may now appeal from a High Court Judge to the Appellate Jurisdiction. In the cases which will become appealable to the High Court there will be no power to move the Judge himself for a new trial, the object of the restriction being to prevent a litigant from appealing first to the Judge and then to the High Court, in case he should fail. There would be only one remedy : in cases under the value of Rs. 1000, the application will be to the Judge who tried the case ; above that amount it will be to the High Court only. It seems arbitrary to give a right of appeal in suit for Rs. 1,001 and refuse it in a case when the sum in litigation amounts to Rs. 999. The temptation afforded to a wealthy litigant to drag his adversary up to the High Court after first harassing him in the Small Cause Court will, it is to be feared, often prove irresistible. Why not provide machinery for appeals to a Small Appellate Court on lines similar to the High Court on the Appellate Side ? The fourth section of the Bill was framed in accordance with the recommendation addressed to the Government of Bombay by Mr. W. E. Hart, that power should be given to the court to allow a plaintiff to strike out the name of any defendant resident beyond the jurisdiction, and to take a decree against such defendants as are resident within the jurisdiction, if the cause of action has arisen therein. Mr. Hart pointed out that it frequently happens that when a plaintiff files a suit against those against whom he has a claim and the summons has to be served, it turns out that some of the defendants have left Bombay, before the institution of the suit, and it cannot be proved that they have cognisance of it. The suit must fail against all the defendants, and a new suit must be instituted either against all the defendants after obtaining the leave of the Court, or against the still resident defendants only, without such leave. It often happens that the delays thus occasioned bring the claim within the statute of limitation, and the plaintiff has no redress. Mr. Hart's proposal was that a proviso should be inserted to enable a plaintiff to obtain a decree in the original suit, at least against the resident defendants. In the amendment as drawn it is provided that the plaintiff must purchase this privilege by abandoning his claim against the non-resident defendants. The object of this provision is to prevent cases of improper severance, but obviously it may frequently enable an absconding debtor to get rid of his liability, by a trip to the nearest Native State, while leaving his partners in the lurch. The fifth section of the Bill is based upon a recommendation submitted to the Local Government by Mr. Hart. The Small Causes Courts cannot entertain suits for the determination of rights in immoveable property, the object being to prevent the time of a Court, the chief purpose of which is to effect the speedy termination of petty litigation, from being occupied by protracted hearings of cases of disputed title. But much time is lost when the suit is for some small amount, as for instance for rent, and the defendant raises a question of title. Such suits are often brought for the express purpose of getting the indirect opinion of the Court as to the right of property. Mr. Hart, therefore, recommended that the Court should be enabled to decline jurisdiction in any case in which a question of title was raised *bona fide*. But he stated that the Fourth Judge, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, an officer of long experience, was of opinion that the amendment should be rather in the direction of extending than of limiting the jurisdiction of the Court, because the restrictions already imposed have the effecting of denying justice to poor litigants, who are unable to face the expense of a suit in the High Court. This proposal, Mr. Hart pointed out, would entail an addition to the staff of Judges and to the strength of the office, for the trial of such cases invariably occupies many days. The increase of the monetary jurisdiction from one thousand up to two thousand added so largely to the work of the Court that it would be impossible to deal with questions of title. These under the Amendment now proposed, will be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Court.

Another useful amendment, also suggested by Mr. Hart, does away with the limitation of eight days in which application must be made for a new trial, except in contested cases, where both parties are aware of the fact that the decree has been given. Under the law as it stands, when a decree *ex parte* has been obtained, the defendant must give notice of appeal within eight days, though he may not be aware of the fact that the decree has been given until long after. The Court will, under the proposed amendment, be enabled to exercise a discretion, and allow a rehearing after the lapse of a reasonable time if sufficient grounds be shown for the delay in making the application. Some other emendations of minor importance have a place in the Amendment Bill now on the anvil. It is to be hoped that they will facilitate the process of cheapening justice and rendering it more accessible to the poor, which is the chief purpose of the Courts of Small Causes. These useful Courts have justified their existence, as have their analogues the County Courts in England. It is not for us to say whether the Courts of Small Causes are subject to either of the two pests which are, according to a correspondent of the *Times*, the bane of the modern County Court at home, the usurious petty money-lender and the tally man. But if such should be the case, it may not be amiss to point out how some of the judges at home deal with those who make the County Court "an engine for enforcing nefarious claims." Several County Court judges, Mr. G. Pitt Lewis, of Papers-Buildings, Temple, states, found a short and excellent way with the petty money-lender, one or more of whom is attached to the Court in every large provincial town. When it comes out in the course of a case that the defendant borrowed the money at an extortionate or extravagant rate of interest, the judge observes that the fact is in itself evidence that the man who undertook to pay such interest, was in the direst straits for money, and that it must be proved that he was able to pay, or ever had the means of doing so. It was found so difficult to meet this requirement of the Court that the money-lender generally transferred his practice to some other district with a more complacent judge. The late Mr. Sergeant Petersdorf pursued a similar course with the tallyman—the travelling draper, who sells finery to the working-man's wife to be paid for by instalments. The learned Sergeant laid it down that the implied authority of the wife only extended to contracts made on the usual and accustomed terms and for payment in the ordinary course, but she had no authority to make a special contract to pay by instalments, and the plaintiff was nonsuited. The Judges in acting thus perhaps "wrested the law to their authority." Without suggesting that the Judges of the Small Cause Court should go so far, it may be worth noting that a judicious Judge can do much to discourage and disconcert dishonest practices on the part of either plaintiffs or defendants.

IT is probable enough that the excitement at Cairo over the Fakhri incident will not die down at once, but it is difficult to see any ground for the pronounced feeling of insecurity which a Cairo correspondent speaks of. It was expressly stated—and apparently by the same correspondent—that the appointment of Fakhri Pasha was unpopular because he was a Turk, and was opposed to British reforms. If that representation of the facts was even approximately correct, it is difficult to understand how the enforced resignation of the Turk and the anti-reformer could produce such excitement amongst the local public that a pronounced feeling of insecurity results from it. The Khedive is not merely acquiescent, but submissive in his attitude towards Lord Cromer. It is impossible to reconcile this statement with demonstrations in favour of the Khedive and against British influence. It is noticeable that the correspondent does not attribute the agitation exclusively to the French, but also to the native papers, which might be expected to take their cue from the Sovereign. The honor conferred upon Fakhri Pasha by the Khedive, who has decorated him with the highest class of the Order of the Osmanlieh, may, of course, be interpreted as an intimation on the part of His Highness that when asking for that Pasha's resignation he was submitting to pressure. The international aspect of the affair cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, seeing that the French Government have accepted the nomination of Riaz Pasha as a compromise. As we have already pointed out Riaz Pasha is also a Turk, and according to Mr. Milner a Turk of the Turks—with a French education. It would be unwise to give undue importance to the lucubrations of the Russian press on the incident, when there is no indication that the Cabinet at St. Petersburg have made any representation whatever. It may be as well, while appraising the value of excited telegrams from Egypt at the present moment to bear in mind that correspondents on the spot live in a highly heated atmosphere, and are, to a man, ardent partisans. The Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, a few weeks since, sent a bellicose telegram to his paper denouncing France and Russia for rendering abortive a project of the Government for creating Municipal Commissioners in fourteen of the chief towns of Egypt. They refused their assent, a refusal which, he stated, "is consistent with the permanent policy of these two Governments in blocking all reforms for which their approval is required." This is no doubt true enough, but when the correspondent goes on to say that the proposed Municipal Commissioners would have been useful in teaching the natives self-government and are looked on with great favour by them—so much so that petitions have been sent to the Government by other towns desiring to have the benefit of such institutions—he clearly sees matters from his own, rather than from the Egyptian point of view. If the Egyptians be really so eager for reforms, why do they get up anti-British demonstrations, when an anti-reforming Minister is kept out of office by British influence?

ONE by one the companions of Stanley on his march through Darkest Africa are disappearing, the latest being Captain R. H. Nelson, of Methuen's Horse—"a fine fellow without a ghost of a hobby, the same all round and at all hours." This was Mr. Stanley's testimony and frequently he paid tribute to his brave soldierly qualities. He had already distinguished himself in Zululand and, according to a leader, not given to praise, there was merit in his very face. When Stanley's expedition set out for the Congo, Nelson was given command of the third company of Zanzibaris. After the first few brushes with hostile tribes, Stanley wrote of him as a centurion of old Roman times, who could execute an order because it was the will of his chief. "He does not stay to ask the reason why," he wrote, "he only understands it to be a necessity, and his great vigour, strength, resolution, plain good sense is at my disposal to act, suffer, or die." Before Kilonga-Longa's settlement was reached Nelson had become a victim to an affliction of ulcers, which gradually increased in virulence until he became utterly unfit, and incapable of travel. With fifty-two other sick he was put into the canoes on the river, while the main body pushed on in the hope of reaching the settlement. The trials of Starvation Camp followed, and after thirteen days a party was organised to go to the relief of Nelson, but twenty-three days elapsed before succour reached him, many of the men around him having died. For days he subsisted on herbs and fungi, and before relief came he had become so weak that death seemed inevitable. Most of his kit had been bartered with Ismaili, a reprobate chieftain, for food, which was supplied in quantities so small as to barely keep body and soul together. When he rejoined the main body of the expedition he had become prematurely old, with pinched and drawn features, and a bent back and feeble legs, looking like an octogenarian. For two months he had been confined to bed with sickness. It was through the assistance of Kilonga-Longa that he and Dr. Parke were ever able to rejoin their comrades. Notwithstanding his own sufferings, Nelson was constant in his attendance on Stanley, when, after the departure of Lieut. Stairs for Ipots and Ugarrowas, he was laid low with gastritis. "Nelson, himself a victim to ill-health, fever, debility, eruptions, and ulcers, the effects of his terrible agony at Starvation Camp," writes Stanley, "he would come tottering weakly to express his sympathy." By the time Fort Bodo was reached Nelson was in comparatively good health again, and here he took command of the party encamped in it, while as will be remembered, others set out for news of Major Barttelot and the rear column under Stairs. When Emin Pasha had been found it was Nelson, now quite recovered, who escorted him to the lake, and superintended the transport of his baggage. He put down the mutiny in the Zanzibari caravan carrying baggage to the Nyanza. Later he was deputed to proceed to the Semliki river to report on the facilities for crossing, and received credit for making a very brilliant march, and later on with Stairs he conducted the crossing. So sooner was this begun than a shower of iron slugs and bullets greeted the expedition. The Wara Sura tribesmen had crept up to the ferry and fired a couple of volleys, but Nelson with a hundred rifles put them to flight. To compensate the expedition for the loss of his services during his long illness he seemed to do double duty. His resemblance to Captain Speke brought him marked attention amongst the tribes that still remembered that great explorer. The news of his death will be heard with regret.

THE Yacht Club Regatta (sailing races) opens to-morrow. The Pulling races will be at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday. There are several additional attractions this year. The Superintendent of the P. and O. Company has kindly lent the s. s. Surat for the day to the Club for the Flag Ship. The vessel will be moved as close to the Yacht Club as practicable. Three steam launches will fly between the Apollo Bunder and the Flag Ship for the convenience of members of the Club and their guests desirous of going on board. Lunch will be provided from 2 to 4. The 5th Bo. N. Infantry band will be in attendance. There should be no lack of starters for the different races, there being already fifteen entries for the 4th race, which is the largest number recorded on the books of the Club.

AMONG the passengers by the English mail steamer Peninsular, which left Bombay on Saturday, was Mr. William Digby, C.I.E. A large number of Mr. Digby's European and Native friends met him at the Apollo Bunder, and wished him *bon voyage*.

AT the third day's funeral ceremonies performed at Poona, on Saturday last, in connection with the death of Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, C. I. E., a sum of Rs. 60,000 was subscribed for charitable purposes.

LORD ST. OSWALD, whose death is announced this morning, was known in the House of Commons as Mr. Rowland Winn. He was elevated to the peerage in 1885 in recognition of the services rendered to his party between 1868 until seven years ago. From 1874 to 1880 he was a Lord of the Treasury.

VERY many of our readers, writes the *Rangoon Gazette*, will regret to hear of the death, after a long illness, of Mr. John Spence, a well-known broker of Rangoon. Mr. Spence entered the Bombay branch of the National Bank of India about 13 years ago and was Accountant there, when he was despatched to Rangoon in 1885 to open the branch office here. He remained as agent here for about 18 months, and then went home intending not to return to the East. About two years later, however, he came back to Rangoon and started business as an exchange broker and his great ability soon procured him a flourishing business. Unfortunately, his health has for years been very bad and repeatedly he has had serious attacks of illness. Last year he made a voyage to Australia, but this did not seem to be of much service to him, and about two months ago he was again forced to abandon work from a severe attack of heart disease, from which he never recovered.

IT is notified that in consequence of the resignation of his office in the Corporation by Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the Municipal Act of 1888. Monday, the 6th of February, has been fixed by the Municipal Commissioner for the Election.

A HINDU contemporary considers that "the art of dancing, though æsthetic in itself, is not much appreciated, unless it be timed to the tarentella." It adds :—"We do not think our countrymen would care very much for hopping, and, least of all, they would allow their wives and daughters to be caught by their waists, and danced about by strangers. The floor is so alluring and withal, so smooth, that one is easily apt to slip, and slipping to the Hindu is eternal damnation."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BREAD RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 20.

Riots, due to the activity of the Socialists among the unemployed here, have taken place for the past three days. The bakers were attacked and their shops pillaged. The police, who came to their assistance, were stoned and thereupon charged with drawn swords, wounding many of the rioters.

KING MILAN AND QUEEN NATHALIE.

A PORTENTOUS RECONCILIATION.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

A complete reconciliation has been effected between King Milan and Queen Nathalie, and apprehension is felt regarding the political consequences.

EXCITEMENT IN EGYPT INCREASES.

Great excitement continues in Cairo over Fakhri Pacha incident and demonstrations in favour of the Khedive are being organised.

The *Times'* Cairo correspondent says there is a pronounced feeling of insecurity owing to the Anti-British agitation, which is fostered by the French and native papers.

The Khedive has conferred upon Fakhri Pacha the highest class of the Order of Osmanieh.

RELEASE OF EGAN.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The Fenian Egan, who was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude in [illegible], has been released.

THE DUKE OF YORK AND PRINCESS MAY.

It is believed that the marriage of the Duke of York to Princess May will take place in the second week of April. The formal announcement is expected in a few days.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The deaths are announced of Captain Nelson, one of Mr. Stanley's officers, and of Lord St. Oswald.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 22.

Lord Harris, accompanied by the Honorable J. St. Brodrick, M.P., and Captain Fowle, Military Secretary, arrived at Poona by the afternoon train. His Excellency alighted at the Kirkee railway station, and drove to Ganesh Khind. To-morrow morning his Excellency will proceed to Dhanowrie to witness the field-firing, where he will be received by a guard-of-honor of the Lancashire Fusiliers near the Commander-in-Chief's tent. A dinner will be given by the Commander-in-Chief to-morrow at Dhanowrie.

ARCHDUKE FERDINAND AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TANDUR, JAN. 22.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand and suite arrived at Tandur for shikar at noon on Saturday. He was met by Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra, representing the Nizam, Major Neville, and other officials. A camp was pitched about six miles from Tandur, where good sport was expected. Everything possible had been done by Mr. O. H. Stevens to ensure a successful expedition, and the camp possessed every comfort for his Imperial Highness and party. The camp will be struck on Tuesday morning, and the Archduke will proceed to Hyderabad, a distance of about seventy miles.

BOMBAY ARMY STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

Owing to the transfer of a Battalion of British Infantry from Madras to the Bombay Command, the establishment of Executive Officers of the Army Medical Staff, sanctioned for Bombay, is to be increased by four additional officers supplied by Madras. Four Warrant Medical Officers also go from Madras to Bombay.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

Lord Hawke has lost the match against the Behar Wanderers by 68 runs. Lord Hawke's team made 127 in the second innings, of which Robinson made 53, Hornsby, 28, and Jackson, 20.

NEW ARMAMENT.

Eight of the four degrees 30-pounder breech-loading guns for use with the heavy field batteries in India are under supply from home with 500 rounds of ammunition per gun. Each complete costs about £1,500 sterling.

Lieutenant Grant, 6th Punjab Infantry, is bracketted first at the last Army Signalling Examination at Aldershot.

THE NEW MILITARY SECRETARY.

It is believed that Colonel Ian Hamilton only acts as Military Secretary to Sir George White for six months.

THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.

The Maharajah of Gwalior leaves early in the week for Allahabad, Benares, Gaya, and Agra.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The "Pony Handicap." Distance, 7 furlongs.

The Maharajah of Patiala's First Shot, 9st 13lb	1
The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Midnight, 9st 10lb.	2
Mr Garth's Tug, 7st 4lb	3

First Shot won by half-a-length in 1 min. and 33 1-5 secs.

The "Hooghly Plate Handicap," for Horses. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Ashkirk's Vicenza, 9st 9lb	1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Ivo, 10st 3lb	2
Mr Apcar's Shur, 8st 10lb	3

Won by half-a-length. Time—1 min. and 2 secs. Eight ran, including Escapade, Orlando, Minnihaha, and Scurry.

"Handicap for Arabs and C.-Bs." Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Charles' Wee Lassie, 8st 12lb	1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Parvo, 9st 4lb	2
Captain Gordon's Rainbow, 9st	3

Half-a-length divided the first and second. This was the best race of the day. The whole field, consisting of eight, finished in a group.

"The Merchants' Plate Handicap" for Horses. Distance, 1¼ mile.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Highborn, 10st 7lb.	1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Ringmaster, 8st 3lb	2
Mr. Gregory's Whimbrel, 8st 13lb	3

This was the big event of the day. It was thought that Highborn could not win at the weights, but he won apparently without any effort by a length in 2 min. and [illegible] secs.

The "Alipore Stakes Handicap," for Horses. Distance, 1 mile.

The Maharaja of Patiala's Vixen, 8st 7lb	1
Captain Heygate's Query, 8st 7lb	2
Mr. Barclay's Blaze, 9st 4lb	3

The "Selling Handicap." Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Goff's G. G., 9st 5lbs	1
Aga Coochick Shah's Minihaha, 9st 8lb	2
Mr. Villier's Stewpan, 7st 13lbs	3

Eleven ran; and the race was won by a neck in 1 min. 4 1-5 secs.

The "Long Distance Pony Race." Distance, round the course.

Mr. Hurley's Honey, 8st 7lb	1
The Maharaja of Patiala's Nectar, 8st 12lb	2
Mr. Bob's Achievement, 10st 3lb	3

Won in 1 min. and 24 2-5 secs.

THE CALCUTTA JEWEL ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 22.

Mr. Bechtler's jewel robbery has not yet been traced, though the servants are still under arrest.

ATTACK ON LADY SANDEMAN.

Two Pathans entered the house of their mistress Lady Sandeman, at the Girls' School, Quetta, and committed a murderous assault on her and her brother with swords and lathis. The latter received a cut on his hand and head, and lies in a precarious state. Both were removed to the Civil Hospital. The Pathans escaped.

SERIOUS BALLOON ACCIDENT.

A serious balloon accident occurred at Allahabad, on Saturday, when Professor Van Tassell's balloon collapsed from excessive inflation. The aeronaut seems to have had the presentiment of danger in the trip, but for no obvious reason, the balloon rose a hundred feet, when away went its top, precipitating the occupant in space. The parachute, however, being a patent one attached to the bottom and not on the side of the balloon, remained suspended between the aeronaut and the globe and answered to drop instantly, allowing the aeronaut to alight without injury. The accident was in every respect similar to Mansfield's and Dale's, Bombay and London, and would doubtless have resulted similarly but for the intervening patent parachute.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

The names of the team selected to play against Lord Hawke in Upper India, and the Eleven of India on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at Allahabad will be composed of the following :—Messrs. G. M. Chesney, E. O. Elliott, Percy Gray, S. B A. Patterson, H. W. Pike, P. E. Richetts, R. T. Smith, Allahabad, W. Troup, Agra, Major F. Wintour, Mr. J. R. Windham, Jubbulpore, and Rev. R. Kirwan. For the Eleven of India—Messrs. J. F. D. Campbell, G. G. Lang, G. H. Neale, Sewell, Pavri, Gagrat, Bapasola, (Bombay Parsee Eleven). The remainder of the team will be selected after the first match is played.

Lord Hawke's team arrived at Allahabad to-day, and are the guests of Government House. The team include Lord Hawke, Messrs. J. H. J. Hornsby, A. E. Gibson, C. W. Wright, F. S. Jackson, A. J. H. Hill, J. S. Robinson, G. F. Vernon, H. F. Wright, M. F. Maclean, and C. Heseltine.

THE E. AND A.-I. CONFERENCE.

The general public opinion in Allahabad if it goes so far as to trouble itself about the Eurasian Association of the N.-W. Provinces holds out little hope of success of the conference to be held here, this week. Unless the questions to be discussed be modified, one subject the delegates will be asked to discuss will be "the best constitution for all the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Associations to adopt as a common platform for combined action." Another question will be the "necessity for forming a committee in London to enlighten the British public as to the history of the community."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64¼
Bar Silver	38¼

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	31,000	bales.
" " Surats	Nil.	
" " Imports of Cotton	77,000	"
" " Surats	Nil.	
" " Stock of Cotton	1,637,000	"
" " Surats	16,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	5,000	"

POONA SPRING SKY MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 21.

THIS meeting which was got up together with the Camp-of-Instruction was brought to a successful conclusion this evening. Nearly all the favorites won. The following were the results :—

"The Galloway Purse."—Rs. 170 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all galloways who have not won a race or handicap with Rs. 100 added. Distance—3 furlongs. English and Colonials, 11st, Arabs 10st 7lbs, C.-B's. 10st. Winners of Rs. 49 and upwards once 5lbs, twice or oftener 10lbs. Entrance Rs. 5 to go to the fund. Allowance—3lbs per quarter inch.

Capt Peyton's b a gal Richmond, 10st 7lbs, Capt Welman	1
Mr Farmer's b a gal Boy, 9st 9lbs, Mr Woolmer	2
Mr Harrison's b a gal Soapy Sponge, 10st, Capt Ross	3
Mr Lindsay's br a g St Paul, 10st 7lbs, Capt Peyton	0
Mr H E A W's bn a p Mubrookh, 9st 3lbs, A Wahed	0
Capt Le Gallais' b cb geld Odd Trick, 8st 1lb, Native	0

Won easily by over two lengths. Time—41 secs.

"The Medium Handicap."—Rs. 170 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance—¾ mile. Weights—Handicap.

Capt Chapman's b a gal Tip Top, 9st 12lbs, Capt Welman	1
Mr Moochool Shah's b a gal Showhiman, 11st 3lbs, Capt Ross	2
Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 8st 8lbs, Jessa	3
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a p Kaetan, 9st 1lb, Native	0

Won easily. Time—1 min. 28 secs.

"The Scurry."—Rs. 170 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under, who have not won a race or handicap of the value of Rs. 500 up to the time of starting. Distance—3 furlongs. Weights—13-3. English and Colonials 11st 10lbs. 13-3 Arabs and C.-B's. 10st 12lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap once 3lbs, twice 5lbs, three times 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Allowances—3lbs per quarter inch. Maidens—3lbs of the day—3lbs. Galloways who have not won a race or handicap, value Rs 150, up to the time of starting 4lbs. *Bona fide* polo ponies with Secretaries' certificates of having been regularly played up to 1st January, 1893—14lbs. Allowances accumulative.

Capt LeGallais' b aus m Barbara, 10st 12lbs, Owner	1
Capt Peyton's b a p Hadayat, 10st 5lbs, Owner	2
Mr Murray's g a p Geordie, 8st 6lbs, Native	3
Mr Harrison's b a p Soapy Sponge, 10st 2lbs, Capt Ross	0
Mr Stephen's g a p Shoehab, 9st 13lbs, Capt Welman	0
Mr H E A W's bn a p Mubrookh, 9st 10lbs, A Wahed	0
Mr Fowler's g cb m Monita, 8st 9lbs, Native	0

Passed the winning post hard held. Time—41½ secs.

"The Parli Stakes."—Rs. 177 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For maiden Arabs. Distance—Half mile; weight for age raised 14 lbs., Penalties—Winners of a race or handicap, with Rs. 199 added once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs. 3 times or oftener 10 lbs. Allowances—Horses qualified under general rule 2 allowed 5 lbs.

Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 10st 7lbs, Mr Woolmer	1
Mr Sabyne's b a h Bide-a-Wee, 9st 12lbs, Mr Baynes	2
Mr Woolmer's b a h Commissioner, 10st 9lbs, Capt Welman	3
Mr Framji Dorabji's ch a h Ormonde, 10st 3lbs, Capt Ross	0
Mr Newton's ch a c Rogent, 9st 7lbs, Native	0

Won in a canter. Time—55 secs.

"The Pony Handicap."—Rs. 170 and a cup, value Rs. 29. For all ponies. Distance—5 furlongs. Weights—Handicap.

Mr Woolmer's g a p Moonshine, 9st 11lbs, Owner	1
Colonel Ludlow's c a p Carbine, 10st 8lbs, Capt Welman	2
Mr Murray's b a p Dilemma, 10st 7lbs, Capt Ross	3

Moonshine got off with the lead and maintained it to the finish. Time—1 min. 15¼ secs.

"The Substitution Race"—Rs. 199. For Arab and G. B. galloways 13-3 and under, who have not won a race or handicap with Rs. 50 added. Distance—Half mile. Weights—13-3 Arabs 11st., C. B.'s 10st. 7lbs. Allowances—weight for inches. Entries will close at the Lotteries.

Major Milton's g a p Success II, 10st 2lbs, Capt Ross	1
Capt Peyton's br a gal Hadayat, 11st, Owner	2
Mr Farmer's b gal Boy, 11st, Mr Woolmer	3
Mr Moochool Shah's b a p Eagle Wing, 9st 7lbs, Joacob	0

Success won easily. Boy a bad third. Time—56½ secs.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY morning His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Hon'ble St. J. Brodrick and Captain Fowle, Military Secretary, left Bombay for Kirkee to attend the Camp-of-Exercise. His Excellency arrived at the Victoria Terminus at 7-50 a.m. Rassaldar Syedullakhan, Native A.-D.-C., was present at the station to meet his Excellency. His Excellency's special saloon was attached to the train, which steamed out of the station at 8 o'clock. His Excellency, whose departure was strictly private, is expected to return to Bombay on Wednesday morning next.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is reported that great excitement is being stirred up in Egypt by the French and Vernacular papers in connection with the Fakhri Pasha incident.

EGAN, the dynamitard, has been liberated.

THE announcement of the betrothal of the Duke of York and the Princess May is expected to be made in a few days.

A RECONCILIATION between King Milan and Queen Nathalie is reported.

A PUBLIC meeting under the auspices of the Currency Association, mainly to formulate the conclusions in favour of closing the mints, will take place in Calcutta this week.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE N. G. LYTTLETON, commanding the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Calcutta, proceeds by mail to England, having effected an exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel St. Paul, commanding the 2nd Battalion, now stationed in Ireland.

THE Madras Government has called upon the Collectors of all Districts affected by the failure of the last monsoon to submit fortnightly reports in detail regarding the state of the season.

THE Nwengal Column, operating in the Chin country, occupied the important village of Kaptiyal on the 13th instant. The troops found the village a heap of ruins, the Chins having fired it before leaving. A detachment of 50 Rifles of the Norfolk and 100 Rifles of the 1st Burma Battalion, left Kaptiyal on the following day to attack Hele and other villages to the south. This operation is expected to take a week. The Chins are making a poor resistance.

IT has been decided by the Government of India that the construction of the Godavery bridge on the East Coast Railway shall not be proceeded with. A steam ferry capable of transporting laden waggons will be provided, which will be equal to coping with the traffic for some years to come. Mr. Spring, Chief Engineer of the line, who has been summoned to Calcutta to explain his views on the subject of the bridge, has left for Madras.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to announce the death, from dysentery, of Mr. A. M. Chaldecott, at the Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore. The deceased, who was only 25, was a coffee planter at Munzerabad. The remains of the deceased were interred in the Oossoor Road Protestant Cemetery, the funeral service being read by the Rev. Frank Penny, Officiating Chaplain of St. Mark's Church. The late Mr. Chaldecott, it is said, was engaged to a young lady in England, and intended to leave India next month to get married.

ON the Mushkaf Valley Railway, which is being built in order to give a permanent line on the Bolan route, that shall be safe from landslips, there will be some bold tunnelling and bridging. This will involve heavy initial expenditure, but it is undoubtedly cheaper in the long run to attack direct the natural obstacles in the shape of hills and ravines than to attempt to evade them by following the course of mountain torrents and "turning" obtrusive spurs. The existing Bolan railway has shown how costly is the latter procedure, and how impossible it is to keep a low level line open when exposed to heavy floods. There will, too, be no "Puddle Hollow" on the Mushkaf route, which is destined to give rapid communication between Sibi and Quetta at all seasons of the year. On the Hurnai line the tunnelling and bridging testify to the skill and preseverance of the Engineers, but the latter have never succeeded in conquering the troublesome mountain which keeps sliding down into Mud Gorge. A strong Committee are about to "sit upon" it, but even they may be nonplussed by the problem offered to them for solution.

INQUIRIES made have not yet revealed any confirmation of the report from England that a Russian Mission had arrived in Kabul, writes the frontier paper, but we learn that the Russian authorities did propose sending a mission from Samarkand to arrive at Jellalabad at the time of the British Mission thither. Several Uzbegs, who are officials under the Russian administration in Central Asia, have also, we learn from another source, been reported to have arrived at Mazar Sharif; but the purpose of their visit is not known. It is not unlikely, however, that, as so often happens, these so-called Russian officials are mere traders.

ON the 6th instant the Safis of Darai Pech, with whom General Gholam Haider had some trouble last summer, are said to have attacked and killed a detachment of Afghan troops, consisting of one officer and 25 men, who had been sent to the place to collect revenue for the Amir. General Gholam Haider at once despatched an overwhelming force of all arms under General Bahewal Khan against the place, which was captured two days later after desperate fighting, in which about one hundred of the Safis and thirty of the Amir's man are said to have been killed. All the leading men of the place, some fifty in number, are now prisoners in General Gholam Haider's hands.

THE acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council have been specially conveyed to Colonel Molloy, Commandant of the 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, for the admirable manner in which he carried out his difficult and dangerous undertaking in connection with the negotiations for the surrender of Hashim Ali Khan. It will be remembered that before General Lockhart advanced upon Baio, Hashim Ali was given an opportunity of conferring personally with a British officer. Colonel Molloy met the ex-Chief of the Hassanzais and explained to him the terms of surrender then offered by the Government, but Hashim Ali was worked upon by some of his followers, and, though sorely tempted, refused to "come in." At this meeting Colonel Molloy had only a few Gurkhas with him, while the man who had caused such a stir on the border had close at hand a gathering sufficient to have eaten up the British officer and his small escort. It was a dangerous Mission, therefore, as past history shows how treacherous the Black Mountain tribesmen can be on occasion. The good service rendered by Subadar-Major Wali Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry, who, we believe, was employed on the somewhat delicate task of discovering Hashim Ali's real intentions, have also been acknowledged by Government.

AT the N.-W. P. High Court, on Wednesday, Captain Hearsey applied that his evidence and that of his witnesses might he taken in the case against Sir Auckland Colvin for libel on the ground that the accused had absconded. The Chief Justice, Sir John Edge, refused the application.

THE Madras Board of Revenue has issued instructions to Collectors to restrict disbursements in the current year under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts to 23 lakhs, upwards of 20¼ lakhs having already been spent up to the end of October, 1892.

A KARACHI contemporary is given to understand that owing to the death of Mr. Alexander McHinch, the directors of the firm are thinking of forming a Joint Stock Company to purchase the business of Messrs. McKenzie and Co., Engineers, Iron Founders and Proprietors of the Sind Metal Mart. A prospectus of the new company has been issued in which 3,000 shares at Rs. 100 each have been invited in order to start the concern with a capital of Rs. 300,000 with power to increase. The Bankers are the National Bank of India and the Punjab Banking Company.

ABOUT 70 omnibuses of the London General Omnibus Company are already, lit up by electricity, and double that number are likely to be electrically lighted in a few days. The battery from which the current is obtained weighs about 8lb., and is placed in a wooden box under one of the seats. The box is provided with two brass spring terminals which make automatic contact with the battery when it is let down into the box. The lamp is of a special manufacture, and is made as small as possible to allow it being placed in the centre of the roof, and for the same reason the incandescent lamp is suspended horizontally instead of vertically. By this arrangement a maximum amount of light is obtained, and risk of breakage is avoided.

DR. VOLKENS, Privatdocent at the University of Berlin, and Dr. Lent are about to start for East Africa, where they propose to carry on scientific investigations. The former has received a grant from the Prussian Academy of Sciences, and will devote himself especially to botanical study. Dr. Lent has received aid from the German Colonial Society, and will give especial attention to geology.

A TELEGRAM has been received at Christiania on Dec. 31 from Namsos, stating that just before Christmas, a bottle was picked up off the Vigten Islands, containing a paper bearing the following words :—"Sailing ship Good Hope, sprung a leak. Water gaining fast. God help us—Captain Forbes." The telegram adds, that a quantity of planks, presumably the wreckage of the sunken vessel, is floating off the Islands.

A MAGNESIUM flash light is about to be tried in connection with the United States Lighthouse Depot at Staten Island. The apparatus is the invention of Professor C. C. Schirm, of Berlin, who claims that it will produce a flash of 400,000 candle power. The apparatus is being erected at the exprimental tower at Staten Island, and as soon as all the arrangements for its trial are completed, experiments on the light will be commenced.

MR. GLADSTONE (the 83rd anniversary of whose birth was celebrated on Dec. 27) is older than the greatest age at which any man hitherto has taken part in the Government of this country. Lord Palmerston died in harness, but he died on the eve of his 82nd birthday. Chatham died at 70, Fox at 57, Pitt at 47, Canning at 58, and when Sir Robert Peel met with his fatal accident he was 62. Earl Russell attained the age of 86, but he did not hold office after he was 74.

THE Lord Mayor of London, on January 1, took part in the State procession of the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and afterwards attended a congratulatory luncheon, at which Archbishop Walsh was present. In responding to the toast of his health, Lord Mayor Knill expressed his warm sympathy for Ireland, and said that every citizen of London rejoiced in the union of hearts between the two cities.

THE Serpentine was on January 1, thrown open for skating for the first time this winter, and it is estimated that fifty thousand persons were upon the ice there and on the Long Water in Kensington Gardens. All the lakes in the Metropolitan parks afforded splendid skating, and there were no fatal accidents, though many sustained injuries from immersions and falls. A boy was drowned at Tottenham, and some other fatalities are reported from the Provinces.

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON on Saturday evening, December 31, delivered his annual address to the London Positivist Society. In this he touched upon some of the great problems of the age, especially denouncing the armaments of the nations of Central Europe. In England, he said, they were in a crisis of expectations, and he urged that the central aim of the Religion of Humanity was to find the means whereby the whole body of the people might eventually become truly educated men.

KING HUMBERT has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus upon President Diaz, of Mexico, and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy upon the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs. The decorations will be accompanied by a letter written in the King's name by the Minister of the Royal Household, expressing the most cordial feelings on Italy's part towards Mexico, and the desire that the commercial relations between the two countries may be developed.

THE frost continues over the whole area of the United Kingdom, and after a slight but temporary rise of the thermometer at the close of the week ending on January 2, the area of cold has again become firmly established. Strong and cold easterly winds have blown in all parts of the British Islands, and gales were experienced both on Saturday (Dec. 31) and Sunday (Jan. 1) on the Channel coasts and in the south-west of England. Slight snow has fallen at places in Scotland, and there has been a heavy fall in the south-east of England. The conditions on the evening of January 1 showed that the frost was likely to continue, and there was a fair prospect of the weather becoming even colder, and snow showers seemed probable.

ST. PAUL'S Cathedral was on the afternoon of New Year's Day visited by a gathering of the unemployed, who marched thither in four processions, some bearing banners, and with bands playing. The assemblage was not a large one, and was not attended by any disorder or incidents until the sermon was reached. In the course of this, Cannon Scott-Holland, the preacher, referred to the relations of the poor to the wealthier classes, and was several times interrupted by demonstrations of approval or dissent from the unemployed, who were grouped together under the dome, evoking from the Cannon gentle remonstrances which had little effect. Was it Society which refused, work, asked the preacher, or, was it the fault of men who let the opportunity slip? The latter interrogation was greeted with loud shouts of "No." At the close of the serivce the processions were re-formed, and the men walked off occasionally cheering.

A TABLE of statistics concerning illegitimacy published by Dr. Albert Leffingwell shows that in the matter of sexual morality the Irish are superior to all other people. The ratio of illegitimate births among the Irish is 26 per 1,000; among the English 48 per 1,000; and among the Scotch 82 per 1,000. Next to the Irish come the Russians, with 28 per 1,000; the Dutch have 32 per 1,000; the Italians 74 per 1,000; the French 82, or the same as the Scotch. In Sweden, Saxony, and Bavaria the rate is still higher, and range from 100 to 140 per 1,000. Austria is at the opposite pole from Ireland with 146 per 1,000.

INTERESTING facts are published with reference to the death-roll of the Wesleyan ministers during the past year. Some 28 Wesleyan ministers have died during the year, of whom seven were above 80 years of age, and eleven between 70 and 80 years. The average age is 67, which is above that of recent years. The list contains many names well-known in connection with London Methodism as follows:—William Williams, of St. Leonards, 82 years; F. W. Briggs, M. A., of Eastbourne, 71 years; James Calvert, of Hastings, 79 years; Joseph Heaton, of Bloomsbury, 78; and other notable names were Edward Russell, 80 years; Samuel Merrill, 86 years; Edward Lightwood, 72 years; and John S. Workman, 68 years.

THE battue given by President Carnot to the foreign representatives at Paris lasted three hours, during which more than 900 head of game were brought down, including 12 deer, about 450 pheasants, and the same number of rabbits. Before commencing operations the party partook of a sumptuous *dejeuner froid* in tents which had been erected on the spot.

MEDICINE as a profession is not an avenue in Berlin, any more that it is elsewhere, to immediate affluence, or even prospective wealth in the most remote future, except to a favoured few. According to recent income-tax returns out of nearly 1,800 doctors, half make incomes of less than £150 a year, 250 only make £400 a year, and not more than 170 make over £500 a year.

MAJOR DES BARRES, the popular Major of Marines of the H. M. S. Boadicea, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

THE Lahore paper writes :—Whichever way we look at the question, the wisest course seems to be to give up pampering the Amir. He does not understand us, and his so-called "understanding" with us is worse than useless to us. By doing away with it, we may bring him to his senses and get a better arrangement instead; we may saddle the Russians with the burden of his "friendship," or we may have to annex Kabul and Kandahar and advance our frontier to the Hindu Kush. Either of the three alternatives will tend to our advantage; and, even if nothing were to be gained, the relief of getting rid of this "Old Man of the Sea" kind of friend, who hampers our movements, trifles with our dignity, and empties our pockets, would be great indeed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE PROPOSED NEW PIER.

THE following are excerpts from minutes of the Trustees' meeting of the 17th instant:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th December, 1892, reporting that the open shed at Mody Bunder Firewood Wharf is not made use of at all, and it only takes up space, which is very useful to the firewood trade, and recommending that it be removed and re-erected to the west of the Date Bazaar, where it will always find an occupant, and that on its re-erection on the new site the Vacuum Oil Company are prepared to take it for a period of not less than a year at a rental of Rs. 125 per month. Read memo. by the Engineer, dated 9th January, 1893, estimating the cost of the removal and re-erection, including the necessary repairs, at Rs. 1,020. Read minutes of the Bunders Committee recommending that the work be sanctioned.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as recommended by the Bunders Committee.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th November 1892, reporting that Port Trust building, No. 134, on Boree Bunder Wharf, is not now in much need as a passenger shed, the passenger traffic at this bunder having gone elsewhere, and recommending that a part of it be turned into a combined Bunder Fee Office and Resident clerks' quarters as the Engineer reports that the temporary wooden building, No. 133, now used as the Inspectors' quarters, is past repairs. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 9th January, 1893, estimating the cost of effecting the alterations required by the Traffic Manager, at Rs. 1,360, and of providing a privy in connection with the quarters at Rs. 136; total Rs. 1,496, and stating that the charge for the maintenance of the privy will be Rs. 48 per annum. Read minutes of the Bunders Committee recommending that the work be sanctioned, and that the expenditure be included in the budget for 1893-94; the building No. 133 to be removed as soon as the alterations to No. 134 are finished.

Resolution—Sanctioned as recommended by the Bunders Committee.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th January, 1893, forwarding detailed plan, No. 3,748-D. in sheets, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 3*a* and 3*b*, and estimates for the pier proposed to be erected at the east end of Ballard Road. (A model of the new pier was laid on the table.) Read note by the Chairman, dated 17th January, 1893, pointing out that the entire estimated cost of the proposed pier is as follows:—

	Design A Rs.	Design B Rs.
Walling Embankment and Roadway	2,13,712	2,28,450
Extras.		
For berm	4,569	3,812
Masonry bands	2,063	2,341
	2,20,344	2,34,603
Add		
Steps on east front	5,000	5,000
2 sets of landing steps each 8 feet wide instead of one of 12 feet	10,000	10,000
	2,35,344	2,49,603
Add		
Dredging	27,000	27,000
	2,62,344	2,76,603
Add		
Engineering Establishment	19,676	20,745
	2,82,020	2,97,348

And that these designs are for improved alternative methods of finishing off the S.-E. corner of the pier.

That the revised detailed estimate for the original design amounts to—

As per abstract	2,13,946
Add	
Dredging	27,000
Add Engineering on Ditto	2,025
	2,42,971 against Rs. 2,28,779

the amount of the previous approximate estimate, that if the berm and masonry bands are included the estimate for the original design is increased to Rs. 2,52,168 (Berm, Rs. 5,650, in revised estimate; masonry bands, Rs. 3,547, in revised estimate; Rs. 2,42,971, see preceding page; total Rs. 2,52,168), and adding the cost of the extra steps to Rs. 2,68,297, as compared with, A, Rs. 2,82,020; B, Rs. 2,97,348; add for carriage shed, say, Rs. 4,652, total Rs. 3,02,000, and stating that the forecast submitted with his printed memo. on the financial question of ways and means in relation to construction of this pier will be affected by this increase of Rs. 74,000, in estimate, but on the other hand the cost of the south approach to the Wadi Bunder Over-bridge will be less by Rs. 98,000 than the sum originally stated.

Resolution.—Design B should be adopted. A flight of steps should be added on the eastern face as proposed by the Engineer. Two flights of steps, each 8 feet wide, should be substituted for one of 12 feet on the north face. The berm and masonry bands should be provided as recommended by the Engineer. The estimate which with these additions amounts to Rs. 3,02,000, including a carriage shed, details of which are reserved for separate consideration, is approved, and should be submitted to Government for early sanction. The expenditure to be met from loan.

Read memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department. No 14-M, dated 10th January, forwarding for the Trustee's remarks the amendment of the Port Trust Act, drafted by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to give powers to the Trustees to grant pensions or gratuities to officers and servants in their employ who are injured in the execution of their duty or to the relatives of officers and servants killed in the execution of their duty. Read the following amendment drafted by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs:—In the proviso to section 21 of the said Act, as amended by Bombay Act III. of 1883, in place of the word and figure "and 6" there shall be substituted the following, *viz.*, "6 and 7." To section 22 of the said Act there shall be added the following, *viz.*, :—"For determining the conditions under which pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances may be paid to any of such officers and servants injured or to the surviving relatives of any of such officers and servants kiled in the execution of their duty." To clause (5) of section 49 of the said Act there shall be added the following, *viz*:—"The payment of pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances granted by the Board to officers and servants of the Board injured, or to the surviving relatives of such officers and servants killed while in the execution of their duty." To Section 50 of the said Act there shall be added the following, *viz*:—"The payment to pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances granted by the Board to pilots and other officers and servants engaged in the pilot service, who have been injured and to the surviving relatives of pilots, officers, and servants so engaged, who have been killed in the execution of their duty."

Resolution.—Government to be informed that the Trustees have no objection to offer to the draft amendment as modified by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Read letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 16th January, 1893, requesting that the repairs of No. 2 Pilot Schooner may be taken in hand in anticipation of sanction to the budget estimate for 1893-94, in which the estimated cost, Rs. 293,912 of repairing the Schooner has been provided, and stating that his reason for making this request is that advantage may be taken of the fine weather, when the work can be more satisfactorily conducted than later in the year.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were among the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Jan. 1893.	For week ending 13th Jan. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	21
" out of "	25	19
" transported	10	16
" attended to	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	3	8
" left	9	6
" remaining in dock	5	11
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	3
" left	6	3
" remaining in dock	10	8

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 14th January, 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.S. Tanjore	2,262-62	2 days.
S.S. Satranje	1,192	1 day.
S.S. Savitri	227	1 day.

WRITING on the Jury Question, the *Pioneer* says:—It is to the discredit of the memorialists that they have ignored the opinion of Mr. Justice Telang, that murder cases should be withdrawn from the purview of juries in three important districts in Bombay. The newspapers in Calcutta, which have fanned the agitation, carefully avoided quoting Mr. Telang's memorandum, though reproducing everything else which could apparently tell in their favour. We have more than once directed attention to Mr. Telang's outspoken opinion, in order that the Bengalis might see for themselves that outside their own province there is a strong feeling against trial by jury in the more serious classes of crime. In one paragraph, again, the Calcutta memorialists characterise the change introduced by Sir Charles Elliott as "nothing less than the abolition of the jury system in all the most important cases." If that be so, the experience of Madras and the North-West Provinces must be wholly unimportant, as they have never tried murder or culpable homicide by jury, and yet it is cited by the memorialists in support of their contention that these "most important cases" should not have been taken away from the Bengal jury! Was there ever a more topsy-turvy method of argument?

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PETIT BARONETCY ENDOWMENT BILL.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor-General was held in the Council Chamber, Government House, on Thursday. His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, presiding. The following members were present:—

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K. C. S. I.; the Hon. Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.; the Hon. Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.; the Hon. Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q. C.; the Hon. Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C. B., R. A.; the Hon. Sir C. B. Pritchard, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.; the Hon. J. Woodburn, C. S. I.; the Hon. Raja Udai Partab Singh, C. S. I. of Beinga; the Hon. J. L. Mackay, C. I. E.; the Hon. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose; the Hon. Palir Chentsai Rao Pantula, C.I.E.; the Hon. G. R. Elsmie, C. S. I.; the Hon. Sir G. H. P. Evans, K. C. I. E; the Hon. Fazulbhai Vishram; and the Hon. C. C. Stevens.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill for settling the endowment of the Baronetcy conferred upon Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, of Petit Hall, Bombay, be taken into consideration.

The Hon. Rash Behari Ghose in moving that Section 12 of the Bill be omitted said:

"It is not without a certain degree of reluctance that I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name. One of the foremost captains of industry in India, Sir Dinshaw Manockji has by his princely charities so endeared himself to all his countrymen, that it is by no means an agreeable duty to have to oppose any of the provisions of a Bill which has been settled in concert with his legal advisers and which may, therefore, be presumed to embody his own wishes. Among a people who have always been distinguished for their munificence there is perhaps no name more illustrious than that of the recently created Baronet; and the provisions of the Bill now before us may not unreasonably be regarded as a fitting recognition of the eminent services rendered by Sir Dinshaw Manockji to the country. But, although I trust, I yield to no one in my appreciation of the many claims to distinction possessed by the Baronet. I cannot forget that the proposed legislation is of a very exceptional character. It is an encroachment on the rule against perpetuities as known among lawyers, a rule based, not on any artificial reasoning, but on the most obvious principles of public policy, and which lays down that except within certain well-defined limits you cannot fetter the free transfer of property unless for purposes useful and beneficial to the public, or as they are technically called charitable uses. Among Hindus, as the law now stands, the right to prevent the transfer of property exists, if it can be said to exist at all, in a most attenuated form. Greater latitude, and perhaps with more reason, is allowed in the English law, but even in England the limits within which alienation may be restrained are rigidly defined. The well-known process of settling and resettling estates among the great English landowners does not in any way trench upon the rule against perpetuities as some laymen think, but the mode in which this is accomplished is of too artificial a character to be readily intelligible to anyone who is not a lawyer. The inviolable character of the rule under discussion and the jealousy with which it is guarded may be inferred from the fact that in course of nearly two hundred years only two instances have occurred in which the Legislature in England has interfered with it. Blenheim was settled inalienably on the Duke of Marlborough by 3 and 4 Anne, c. 6, 5 Anne, c. 3, and 5 Anne, c. 4, and more than a hundred years later Strathfieldsay was in like manner settled on the family of the Duke of Wellington by 54 Geo. III, c. 161; but no provision is to be found in any of these Statutes at all similar to the provisions of section 12 of the proposed Act. The law, if I might say so without impropriety, has wisely set limits to the right of fettering inheritances, and I do not think that any subject of the Queen-Empress can fairly complain if we deny him a privilege which a great nation not perhaps effusively demonstrative but full of the most generous impulses refused to a Marlborough and a Wellington. It is said that this Bill has been drawn on the model of Act XX. of 1860. Now, I have looked into that Act, and I do not find anything in it at all analogous to section 12 of the present Bill. Section 12 is altogether a new departure. Moreover, the income of the property which is now comprised in the trust is evidently deemed sufficient, at any rate for the present, to support the dignity of Boronet conferred upon Sir Dinshaw Manockji, if, however, at any time in the future that income should happen to be inadequate for the purpose, the funds might be easily augmented by the addition of such securities as are mentioned in section 11 of the Bill. I would also beg to point out that, even as regards any contemplated addition of immoveable property in the future, the acceptance of my amendment would only make this difference, that, instead of applying to the Governor of Bombay in Council, Sir Dinshaw Manockji, or his successors, as the case may be, would have to move the Legislature, and I am sure any application bearing the honoured name of Sir Dinshaw Manockji would always secure the respectful attention of hon. members. Moreover, there is no reason why the Legislature should delegate its functions to the Local Government, a course which can be justified only by the most cogent grounds. I have only to add that in setting aside the ordinary law of the land in favour of a subject, however distinguished, we cannot proceed too cautiously, that such measures do not always fulfil the expectations entertained by their promoters, and that in this country specially exceptional legislation of the present order might be drawn into a precedent which might some time prove of a very inconvenient and embarassing character." Sir Griffith Evans said he was not aware until he was informed by the hon. mover of the amendment that the Bill differed at all from the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Act and on reading the objects and reasons he was satisfied that the one followed on the lines of the other, but the Hon. Rash Behari Ghose had pointed out that two clauses in the present Bill were entirely different and were not to be foued in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Act. One clause provided for the addition of stocks, funds, or securities to the estate which the proposed endowment would furnish with an annual income of Rs. 1,25,000, and the other clause the next section towards which the amendment was directed provided the same thing with regard to any immovable property which the Baron or his heirs might at any time ask to be allowed to add to the property of this endowment. It did not seem to him that these provsions were in any way necessary. He should not have troubled so much about them if it were not that these personal Acts were likely to be more or less numerous unless some power were taken by Government to deal with this matter. This case would be a precedent, and if the Council had anything to do in any other cases of this kind in Bengal there would be considerable dissatisfaction. He would also point out that in this particular case the Baronet belonged to a trading class, a class illustrious for their wonderful power of making money. It was not the same as it would be in a similar case in England, where a man belonging to a great trading house had acquired considerable wealth and had thereupon become a member of the London aristocracy. There was no reason why these Parsi gentlemen should give up trade and depart from the line followed by their forefathers. He thought that clause 12 was even more objectionable than clause 11, because there was a greater objection to tying up land and making it inalienable for ever. There was only one precedent, and that was to be found in the Murshidabad Act, in which there was a clause which provided for further addition to the endowment, with the sanction and assent of the Governor-General in Council. This matter was partly a political question, and it was felt that there was no danger of any excessive endowment being made. It was mainly on the ground of its being a bad precedent, and one that would embarass the Government, that he offered these remarks, and he would suggest for the consideration of the Council whether it would not be better to adjourn the consideration of this Bill and refer the matter back to Bombay, because the Council would not, he was sure, do anything so ungracious as to cut out anything from a Bill of this kind in this way without consulting with the Bombay Government and with Sir Dinshaw.

Sir Alexander Miller pointed out that the question had been deliberately raised by the Government of Bombay, and read certain letters which passed between the Government and the Advocate-General of Bombay and Sir Dinshaw. The Council would see that the question had been before the Government of Bombay, and the point taken had been this in the most explicit form. Speaking personally, he had rather a strong objection to tying up land in perpetuity, but again speaking personally he would hesitate very much before interfering with the deliberate conclusion arrived at, or the agreement come to between the Bombay Government and Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit.

Sir Griffith Evans knew that he would be out of order in making further remarks, but begged leave to say a few words. If it were merely a Bombay matter, the Council might have left it to the Government of Bombay, but it was not so, and if a similar thing were to be done in Bengal, which appeared by no means improbable, great dis-satisfaction would result.

His Excellency the President said:—"I think it is quite clear that the suggestion made by the Hon. Sir Griffith Evans for an adjournment is a perfectly reasonable one. The point which has been discussed is probably presented for the first time to several Members of Council, and it certainly is by no means an unimportant one. The Bill, as has been observed, is a personal Bill, but there is no doubt that it affects very important quesitons of principle. It is a matter of notoriety that the Government of India has been approached with suggestions for similar legislation of a personal character, and I believe it is no secret that the larger question, whether it may not be desirable to provide by legislation of general application for the settlement of different forms of property, has also been urged upon us.

"Under these circumstances I think it would be very regrettable that, in a Bill of this kind, we should take any steps which might hereafter commit us upon so important a matter.

"I should myself be inclined to say that, of the two clauses,—clauses 11 and 12—to which special attention has been drawn, clause 12 was open to much more serious objection than clause 11. The power to settle land has always been regarded with much greater jealousy than the power to settle securities, and my first impression is that the power to settle securities, subject to the consent of the Local Government, is not, on the face of it, an unreasonable power to ask for. The power, however, to settle land has always been regarded, and rightly regarded, with much greater jealousy, and the proposal to confer it in the present case raises much more serious difficulties.

"Under these circumstances, I think the discussion had better stand over for the present, and weshall consider whether it will be necessary ordesirable to approach the Government of Bombay again, before proceeding further."

The motion was therefore postponed.

BANKERS' BOOKS BILL.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill to extend the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the Books of Post Offices for carrying on Savings Bank or Money-Order business be taken into consideration, and in doing so he stated that he had been asked by the Director-General of Post Offices, Mr. Fanshawe, to say that he had never questioned in any way the view of the Select Committee that these books were public documents, but the Advocate-General had, in reply to a consultation regarding the proceedings to be followed when Post-Masters produced books, volunteered the information that the books were not public documents. He, therefore, begged leave to withdraw Mr. Fanshawe's name from what he had said last week. Before moving that the Bill be passed into law he would ask permission to propose a verbal amendment of which he had not been able to give notice, as it was only late last night that he learnt from Mr. Fanshawe that he proposed that the particular words in the Bill should be "Books of Post Office Savings Banks and Money-Order offices."

This amendment would involve a slight alteration in the title and in the preamble, and with the permission of the Council he proposed that the Bill, as amended, be accepted.

The motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed was then agreed to, and the Council adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

H. H. Rasula Khanjee, Nawab of Junagadh, left Bombay for Allahabad from the Victoria Terminus Station, on Saturday night, at 10 o'clock. His Highness arrived at the station, in company of Dewan Saheb Haridas Veharidas, and Mr. Mansukhram Sooryaram, Agent to the Nawab. At 9 p.m. Mr. Brady, assistant station-master, showed the Nawab over the station. His Highness expressed himself very much pleased with the architectural beauties of different parts of the buildings. The Nawab was accompanied by a retinue of forty followers, who also left by the same train. A large number of native gentlemen were present on the platform to see his Highness off. As the train started, three cheers were given for his Highness. Amongst those present at the station were: Mr. Haridas Veharidas, Dewan of Junagadh, Mr. Munsukhram Sooryaram, Agent to H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Mr. Bejonji Merwanji, Dewan of Gondal, Messrs. Hassumbhai Visram, Damodur Thakersey Moolji, Haji Rahimat Haji Dawood, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Vandravandas Parsbotamdas, R. K. Desai, Tansukhram Munsukhram, Hargovandas Jivandas, Manji Nathoo, Currim Nansey, Virchand Deepchand, Dhurumsey Morarji Goculdas, &c.

The Nawab Saheb paid a visit to the new Anjumani Islam School Building, opposite the Victoria Terminus, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m. His Highness was shown over the building by the president and some members of the Anjuman, and expressed his pleasure at the beauty of the architecture and the convenient accommodation provided for the pupils of the Madressa. The Nawab Saheb was invited by the president and members of the Islam Club, and was entertained with pan, gulab, and attar, and light refreshments, and expressed himself much pleased with the entertainment.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant A. B. R. Hildebrand, Royal Engineers is under orders for a tour of duty in India.

Captain E. A. Warl, Manchester Regiment, and Lieutenant R. Muller, 5th Lancers, remain at home on extended leave.

Captain R. Williams, attached to the 4th Bombay Rifles, left Quetta for Poona, on the 12th instant, to rejoin the 25th Bombay Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant G. H. Prevost, 1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, will shortly be posted to the 25th Bombay Infantry.

An exchange of Battalions has been sanctioned between Captains H. Batson and W. T. Bartlett; and Lieutenants H. R. Vyvyan and R. P. Smith, Devonshire Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Hunter, 1st Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, arrived at Bombay, on the 20th inst., from furlough in Europe, on being permitted to return to duty on the Indian Establishment.

The undermentioned have leave of absence out of India on private affairs:—Major J. S. Collins, Commandant, Kasauli Depot, 90 days; Colonel E. Shaw, Assistant Judge Advocate-General; Colonel Elles, 14th Sikhs; and Lieutenants E. E. Blaine and H. E. Gogarty, Scots Fusiliers, for 12 months; Colonel F. Clowes, East Lancashire Regiment, for 9 months.

The following is the result of the half-yearly examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October, 1892, in the French, German, and Russian languages:—Second Lieutenant H. F. T. Fisher, 1st Worcester Regiment, in French; Surgeon-Captain H. C. L. Arnim, I. M. S., in German; and Captain W. Quentin, 4th Bombay Infantry, in Russian, as Interpreters.

The following officers will accompany his Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, during his forthcoming tour in the Mhow and Sind Districts:—Brigadier-General W. T. Gatacre, D.S.O., Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General S. C. Hogg, Quarter-Master-General; Colonel P. H. Greig, Assistant Adjutant-General, R.A.; Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Leach, D.S.O., Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Captain P. W. S. LeGallais, A.-D.-C., up to the 9th proximo; and Captain W. J. Peyton, A.-D.-C., from the 9th to the 25th proximo.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Captains J. Mac. A. Walter, Devonshire Regiment; C. F. Martin, Highland Light Infantry; W. B. Hickie and F. P. England, Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenants J. C. G. Longmore and J. S. J. Baumgartner, East Lancashire Regiment; S. A. Delme-Radcliffe, Hampshire Regiment; de C. Ireland and A. S. Stephen, Royal Fusiliers; and O. B. Simpson, West Kent Regiment. To 2nd Battalions.—Major A. W. St. George, West Yorkshire Regiment; Captain R. A. Smyth, Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenants M. L. Pears, Scottish Rifles; W. P. Ingle and W. St. C. Muscroft, Middlesex Regiment; F. S. Dawson, Northumberland Fusiliers; H. W. Smith, West Surrey Regiment; W. Fitz G. Bourne, Munster Fusiliers; and A. W. M. Brodie, Seaforth Highlanders.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

Gentlemen are reminded that measuring for galloways and poines (not having W. J. T. C., C. T. C. certificates) will take place at the Grand Stand on Tuesday, 24th, at 7-30 a.m., and that entriesfor the first day's racing close and must be received by 1 p.m., on Wednesday, 25th.

Attention is directed to Rule 6.

C. A. BEATTY,
Honorary Secretary.

From the 7th to the 13th instant, 2 Europeans 4 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 283 Hindus and 56 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 358 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 386. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 20 from measles, 107 from fevers, 32 from dysentery, 9 from diarhœa, and 189 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 41·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 44·4 per 1,000 per annum.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUNMAR, Jan. 20.

The Nizam's police last week got rid of a turbulent band of Pathans, all of notoriously bad characters and frequent inmates of the jail, by deporting them to their native place beyond the North-West Frontier. The band were despatched from Hyderabad on the 15th inst., under the charge of a party of police, who had instructions to see them safely across the border. Between Dhond and Munmar two of the prisoners managed to elude the vigilance of their guardians and escaped. They were not missed until after the arrival of the train at Munmar, on the morning of the 17th, when on mustering the prisoners the Jamadar in charge found he was two short. The escape was reported to the Railway and District Police in the station, who sent parties in all directions, but could not find the prisoners. The party, after a day's delay spent in the search, proceeded on their journey without the absconders, and telegraphed to Hyderabad particulars of the occurrence.

To-day we hear Mr. Guider, the Railway Inspector of Police, detected the two men disguised waiting among a crowd of natives who intended travelling by a passenger-train that was due in a couple of hours. The men on being interrogated gave fictitious names and professed to be dealers in cloth returning to a place near Aurangabad after searching for a man who had absconded with goods sold to him by them on credit. The inspector, not satisfied with their narrative, questioned them apart, and was not long in discovering their identity. One of the two, named Jankhan Dyemkhan, had several bruises on his persons, which, he said, were caused by a fall he had when jumping out of the train to escape. He stated further he had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for wounding a man who owed him some money and after serving his term he was not liberated but confined for seven months in the Kotewali at Hyderabad until he was deported. He had a wife and two children at Hyderabad, but was not allowed to see them since he was sent to jail. He was in despair at being forced away from his family, and jumped out of the train regardless of his life, preferring to die than live any longer in misery. The men have been detained in custody pending a reference to Hyderabad.

GOA NEWS.

Two of the nuns attached to the Convent at Pangim have offered their services to nurse small-pox patients in the temporary hospital at Reis Magos. The Government have accepted the offer with thanks. Small-pox has made its appearance in several places, one of the victims of which is the eldest son of Mr. Brito, the Admininistrator of the Post Offices in Portuguese-India.—The wedding of the daughter of his Excellency the Governor-General with Mr. Botelho, Delegate of the Attorney for the Crown in Ilhas, has been fixed for the 2nd February.—Messrs. Navarro de Andrade and Bernards Lorena have come to Bombay to recover the share of joint custom duty due to the Portuguese Government under the late Treaty.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for the week ending 22nd October amounted to Rs. 13,370 or Rs. 262 per mile as compared with Rs. 115 per mile in the corresponding week of the year 1891. In the following week the average per mile was Rs. 120 against Rs. 100 for the previous year. The meeting of the forty highest ratepayers of Salsette have telegraphed to Mr. Amaral, the Minister of Marine, thanking him for the re-organisation of the Educational Department in Portuguese-India.—The Municipal Corporations of Ilhas and Salsette have done the same in writing.—The Lisbon Minister, in passing orders upon the report submitted by General Daniel Ferreira Pestana, who was lately on special duty of inspection of the forces in Goa, has reprimanded Brigadier-General Jose Ignacio de Britto, Brigadier-General Joao da Costa Campos, and Colonel Faustino Antonio Gomes da Silva (all three at present on the retired list), and Colonel L. Carnevio de Souza e Faro, and Major J. L. de Mello de Sampayo, lately at the head of the force. The report embraces a period from 1871 to 1892, and shows the defects of the military system in Goa under which five Commanding Officers have been reprimanded for unmilitary conduct.—Mr. J. M. Vidigal has been appointed on Portuguese side to fix demarkation limits betweeen Sawantwari and Pernem.

THE RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE VICEROY.

Referring to the rumoured resignation of the Viceroy, which we were authorised to contradict last Wednesday, the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—

Persistent public reports reach us, and privateinformation to some extent confirms them, that the Viceroy and Sir Charles Elliott are both resigning, consequent on the refusal of the Secretary of State to sanction the recent "Jury" notification. The former, it is reported does not immediately resign, but signifies his wish, in view of the near completion of his term of office, for the prompt appointment of his successor, who is expected to be Lord Cromer, unless the present Egyptian difficulty prevents his leaving Cairo.

It is also reported that Sir Phillip Hutchins is resigning.

Lord Lansdowne's resignation over the Jury Question in Bengal would indeed be an inversion of the "*parturiunt montes*" scale of cause and effect, if an agitation in Bengal upon a question of so little Imperial importance should throw the administration of India out of gear. It cannot be confidently said, however, that a Liberal Ministry cares so much more for Imperial interests than for political catchwords as to hold its hand in this matter; and it is of course within the power of the Ministry at Home to compel the Viceroy's resignation. It would, however, be a *reductio ad absurdum* of Parliament's right to supervise Indian affairs: and Lord Lansdowne (and Indian interests) would be sacrificed to the inability of the politician at Home to grasp the true perspective of Indian affairs. At the same time it is the duty, and should be the interest of the rulers of India to bear this inability in mind and to refrain from official acts that will be magnified into political catastrophes at Home. Tampering with trial by jury, that "sacred institution" of the bull-necked and calf-headed British elector, was especially an act to be avoided for this reason, except under circumstances of so flagrant a character that no room for difference of opinion could remain. Such circumstances certainly did not exist in Bengal. Although Sir Charles Elliott habitually allows his strong "views" to override his discretion, we had the right to expect that Lord Lansdowne would notimperil the even record of his successful adminstration, by miscalculated support of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the present case, where there was certainly no overwhelming necessity to upset the British elector's notions of British freedom for the native in India. English men in India who recollect the Ilbert Bill know only too well the danger which they may have to face if the English doctrinaire Radical gets an opportunity to interfere with the judicial tribunals in India, and they have good reason to complain if the indiscretions of their rulers provide that opportunity.

The *Pioneer* on the same subject says:—

The Government of India have heard by telegraph from the Secretary of State that a decision upon the jury question has not yet been come to much less communicated to the Congress Committee in London. This coupled with Reuter's guarded telegram, confirms our recent statement that the stage of finality has not been reached, whatever general conclusions regarding the line of policy to be adopted by the Home Government may have been arrived at. These we have already indicated, but how far they are still open to modifications we cannot venture to say. Will, for instance, the proposal for a Commission be accepted or not? That is a point which must commend itself to the most earnest attention of the Secretary of State, who personally must be anxious to exercise his "controlling powers" over the Government of India as delicately as possible. When the expected decision is pronounced, the world will be able to judge on what grounds the Government of India have been overridden other than those of political expediency.

Meanwhile one may well ask whence the native paper, which so positively announced the decision of the Secretary of State, derived its information. Is the story circulated by one prominent agitator, of a telegram received by him from the London Committee of the Congress, true or false? Has it been put forward to hide the real source of the news as actually published and was that source surreptitiously tapped? On what authority has the statement been made, that more than one member of the Ministry has threatened to resign unless Sir Charles Elliott's notification is cancelled before Parliament meets? One can scarcely expect straightforward answers on these points, but the questions are pertinent all the same. Those who pretend to traffic in State secrets, must be prepared to make good their statements, or they may find serious imputations cast upon any friend they may have in temporary enjoyment of high office.

There is no truth in the report, so assiduously circulat ed by native papers in Calcutta, that Sir Charles Elliot, is going on leave. Lady Elliott leaves Calcutta for England on March 9th, returning in October.

THE BULGARIAN SITUATION.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphed on 30th ultimo:—M. the Fonton, the Russian Minister in Bucharest, is reported to have received instructions from the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg to make up a list of all the legacies of deceased Bulgarians in Roumania in favour of Bulgarian Charities and Schools which have been obtained by the Russian Legation and are still in its custody. It is added that these legacies are believed in the aggregate not be exceed a few hundred thousand francs, whereas the *Svoboda*, of Sophia, in speaking of them recently in connection with Russia's fresh demand for another instalment of the Bulgarian War Indemnity still due to her, mentioned them as amounting to about twelve million francs. The difference between the two amounts is to be explained by the Russian Foreign Office asking only for a list of the legacies for Charities and Schools, whilst Bulgaria demands, in addition, the restitution of the sums left by rich Bulgarians who have died in Roumania, either intestate or bequeathing their property to Bulgarian Public Institutions—cases on a par with the notorious Zappa and Bedmar legacies. There is, however, this difference between the Greek and the Bulgarian cases, that no relatives of the deceased Bulgarians have sent in any claim. The property left by the latter, it seems, was handed over to the Russian Legation on Bulgarian account.

As a sample of what has been done with such estates, I may mention the case of M. Kefalo, a Bulgarian of Peteven. The property he left was of the value of about two and a-half million francs, and, according to the Jacobsohn papers, the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand francs was a few years ago taken from this, and, with the approval of the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, was devoted to the erection of a new Russian Legation in Bucharest, the remainder being still in the hands of that Legation. This estate is, at all events, nominally still administered at Bucharest, but it has most probably all vanished long ago. Claims to property of this description will, of course, be made by Bulgaria in vain. All the documents referring to such funds have disappeared.

The intention of the Russian Government to restore at least, the legacies left for Bulgarian Charities and, Schools is in itself sufficiently interesting, because of its connection with the claim for two million roubles on account of the War Indemnity still due by Bulgaria to Russia, concerning which the Sophia correspondent of *The Standard* gave full details about a month ago. The sums mentioned there as already repaid went usually to the Bulgarian National Bank on Russian account, and it is an open secret that every kopeck of that money was employed in fostering plots against Bulgaria, or for the purposes of the Russian propaganda in the Principality.

The sum of eight hundred thousand roubles was paid to Russia by Bulgaria in 1885. A year later Prince Alexander was kidnapped, and the sums required to bribe the Bulgarian officers, so as to enable the kidnapping to be successfully effected, were taken from the fund. What remained of it to the credit of the Russian Government was overtly drawn upon in form of cheques by General Kaulbars when he appeared in Bulgaria. The fund was then nearly exhausted, and whatever sums further were wanted for the payment of the agents who worked up the plots against Bulgaria, were provided by the Russian Legation in Bucharest, probably from the Bulgarian Legacies. The contributions of the Slav Benevolent Society, to which these payments were falsely attributed, were quite insignificant, and not a penny was spent on this object from the Russian State Funds.

The principle adopted was that Bulgaria must herself pay for the conspiracy against Bulgaria. This was perfectly well known to M. Stambuloff, who, nevertheless, took a pride in showing that Bulgaria was able to meet her engagements, and who, accordingly, in 1890, allowed an additional large sum to pass into the National Bank on Russian account. This sum was disposed of by transference either to the credit of the Russian Legation in Bucharest or the Russian Embassy in Constantinople. The result of the employment of the money was the murder of Minister Belicheff, in Sophia, and the assassination of Dr. Vulkowitch, in Constantinople.

The rest of this Secret Service Fund for revolutionary purposes has served partly to repay the former advances of the Bucharest Legation, partly to pay the arrears due to the Bulgarian refugees in Russia, and it is said, also partly to the subvention, of Prince Gagarin's Danubian Steam-ship Company which does spying service for Russia along the banks of the Danube. The resources of this last-mentioned Company were some time back all exhausted, but to-day it is reported that a fresh donation of nearly half a million roubles has been granted to it, coming probably from the rest of the large payment made by Bulgaria in 1890, amounting to over three million roubles, so that it is quite intelligible why Russia should just now be asking for a fresh instalment of the War Indemnity. If the Anti-Bulgarian Secret Service Fund is again replenished by Bulgaria, we may expect soon to hear of new plots against Bulgaria.

The principality is, in fact, morally justified in refusing payment. The intended refunding of the Charity and School legacies still kept at Bkcharest will make no differrence, as Bulgaria through the *Svoboda*, recently claimed payment of the Bonds for the requisitions by the Russian Army during the war, and the Bulgarian account under that head is much larger than the Russian counterclaim.

REVOLUTIONARY PREPARATIONS IN PAIRS.

A despatch from Pairs, dated December 30, says:—The Anarchists have decided to join the Socialists Blanquists, Possibilists, and other fractions of the revolutionary party, with a view to organise the mobilisation of the working classes, and they have been further reinforced by a number of Boulangists. The leaders of these sections held a meeting last night at the Salle St. Leger. No reporters were admitted, and secrecy has been preserved as to what passed.

At other meetings of the rank and file of the Party, however, a determination to resort to physical force has been openly avowed. The Anarchist sections of Paris have agreed to issue a manifesto to the "People of Paris," of which the following passages have been published:—

"Up! Take to the streets! Forward! Do not any longer trust to voting. Grapple bodily with the capitalists! Annihilate the exploiters of the people! Seize on the *bourgeoisie*; twist their necks; and march onward to your definitive liberation. Everything is rotten, all about you. You, the people, have a little health left in you. Set to work before the contagion spreads to yourselves. One strong push will suffice; all the system that has oppressed you for centuries will crumble to the ground, and you will be your own masters."

Meanwhile the Socialist members of the Paris Town Council, A. Lavy Paul, Brousse, Caumeau, Heppenheimer, Prudent-Dervilliers, and Retties have issued an appeal to the working classes. It is printed on red paper, and has been very extensively placarded in the Faubourgs. It is a most incendiary document and that it should be puplished with impunity shows that France has once more entered upon a revolutionary era. It is as follows:—

"Citizens! Swindlers belonging to the higher classes, financiers, Jews, Catholics, and Protestants united solely by their common love of pelf and material enjoyment, have squandered, appropriated to their own use, and employed for purposes of public corruption the milliard and-a-half of francs paip up by eight hundred thousand subscribers, for an undertaking of universal interest. The outcry of the popular conscience has, at length, so far prevailed that some of them are now in Mazas. To exculpate themselves they confess that they embezzled a portion of the Panama funds to seduce members of Parliament and buy their votes. They have stolen the money of France, and would have robbed her of her honour had it been in their power to do so. We Socialists equally execrate the venal financiers and politicians, but we mean ro stand by the Republic, as we have so often done before. We call for the immediate revision of the Constitution of 1875 and trust that the Constitution of 1893 will provide institutions that will effectually check the turpitude of the present *régime*. The people must make their voice heard, the people who are the incarnation of honour, labour, and honesty; and when the necessary social reforms have been accomplished, then we shall have done with jobbery, with speculators grinding down and robbing the poor; no more scandalous fortunes will be built up on the misery of thousands and then our country will become moral through equality."

The workmen, I hear, cluster round this placard in hundreds, and read it eagerly.

The revolutionary propaganda of the Socialists and Anarchists, who are reported to have mapped out Paris into so many centres of insurrectionary activity, is occupying the attention of the Ministers, and a special consultation has taken place between M. Ribot, the Premier, M. Loubet, Minister of the Interior, and M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, at which the possible effects of the present attitude and intentions of the various groups of Socialists were fully discussed.

The committee of eleven members appointed at the Socialist meeting on Dec. 27 to organise a demonstration in front of the Palais Bourbon on the day of the reassembling of the Chambers decided on Dec. 29 to call a meeting of representatives of each revolutionary group, and that misleading notices of the dates of their demonstrations should be issued in order to baffle the police.

THE STEAMER UMBRIA.

Particulars published at New York on Dec. 31 of the accident which delayed the passage of the Cunard steamer Umbria state that on the 23rd Dec., when south of the Banks of Newfoundland, a fracture was discovered in the vessel's shaft, and the machinery was stopped at half-past five in the afternoon. After drifting for twelve hours in the storm, she was assisted by the Hamburg liner Bohemia, which towed her for seventy-five miles; but at midnight on Saturday, the 24th Dec., the cable broke. There was then a heavy gale, and the vessels lost sight of each other. After three days' drifting to the south-east, the Umbria started again with her own machinery, which had been repaired with great difficulty by the chief engineer, Mr. Tomlinson. The weather by that time became fine, and the vessel proceeded to her destination at half speed.

On the night of Sunday, the 18th Dec., when the Umbria left Queenstown, a gale sprang up which increased in violence until the following Thursday. It was impossible for these passengers who were able to leave the state rooms to go upon the decks, and the violent manner in which the vessel pitched and rolled made sleeping almost impossible. The first intimation which the passengers had of the accident was during dinner on Friday, the 23rd Dec., when the vessel came to a standstill, and later in the evening the Captain formally announced that the vessel's shaft was broken. Very few remained up later than one o'clock that night, although they fully realised that they were drifting helplessly in mid-ocean in a violent storm. The expedient of pouring oil on the water through the drainage pipes, however, had an excellent effect, the vessel becoming quieter than she was when her machinery was in motion.

Just after daylight on the morning of Dec. 24 the passengers were aroused by the reports of the Umbria's gun, and the blowing of her whistle. A ship was seen on the horizom coming in their direction, and at eight o'clock she was alongside. She proved to be the Bohemia, and at once responded to the request of the Umbria's Captain to be taken in tow. Before noon she was connected to the Umbria by a steel hawser, and steaming slowly westward. The storm became heaveir in the afternoon, and it was all that the Bohemia could do to drag the big burden in the teeth of a head wind. After dark a heavy snow-storm obscured the lights of the two vessels, at midnight the hawser broke, and on Christmas morning the Umbria's passengers found themselves again adrift in a raging storm. What became of the Bohemia no one on board could say.

At dusk a light was sighted to southward, and again the passengers flocked to the deck while rockets were being fired to attract attention. Meanwhile the light became more distinct, and soon a small steam ship was alongside. Her captain reported that she belonged to the Wilson Line, and was bound for Philadelphia; but he intimated that he could not take the Umbria in tow because he had not coal enough. He then signalled "Good-bye," and the vessel resumed her voyage. The gale continued, and the Umbria drifted south-east.

On Dec. 26 the steamer Manhanset came alongside, and was making arrangements for taking the Umbria in tow when a larger vessel, which proved to be the Cunard steamer Gallia, came upon the scene, whereupon the Manhanset steamed off. The Gallia, however, to the consternation of all, signalled that she could not stand by, as she was carrying the mails. The Captain of the Umbria replied that he would hold her responsible, but the Gallia nevertheless continued her course eastwards. The Manhanset had, meanwhile, passed out of sight, and the passengers, who had hitherto been on the whole very confident, now became genuinely alarmed, and some threatened to be troublesome. The Captain, however, reassured them by stating that the chief engineer had promised to start the machinery at noon on Dec. 27 if the sea was smooth enough.

On the morning of Dec. 27, for the first time since the Umbria left Liverpool, the weather was fine and the sea smooth, these favourable conditions continuing to the end of the voyage. Nevertheless, the machinery was not started at noon, and the log showed that the ship had drifted twenty-two miles further from her course, and there were renewed murmurs and complaints. A notice was now posted that a start would be made at 6-30 p.m. It transpired that during the previous night the machinery had been set in motion as an experiment, and that one of the bolts which Mr. Tomlinson put into the thrust block had broken. This was not encouraging, but about half-past eight p.m. the thrill of the engines was felt, and the Umbria moved slowly but steadily, as if the driving machinery was intact. By noon on Dec. 28 she had made one hundred and fifty-nine miles. In the next twenty-four hours she covered two hundred and twenty-four miles, and her next record was two hundred and fifty-five. On passing Sandy Hook the Umbria signalled "All well on board."

She entered the dock at noon. An immense crowd was assembled on the pier and loudly cheered the passengers as the vessel passed in, those on board heartily returning the greeting and giving cheers for the Captain and other officers.

THE GERMAN MINERS' STRIKE.

Telegraphing from Berlin on 30th ultimo a correspondent of a London journal reports:—According to the official reports from the Saar district, there are to-day eight thousand five hundred and forty-seven miners on strike there, but private telegrams declare that nearly every miner in the Upper Saar district has stopped work, and it is feared that the strike will become almost universal. The question whether this is to be the case will, it is added, be decided this evening.

The state of feeling among the miners is one of great excitement. Many of them, it is said, possess revolvers, and there are rumours that some excesses have already been committed. The authorities have promised to protect all who wish to work, and many gendarmes have been sent to the district for that purpose. The number of miners in the Saar district is about thirty thousand, of whom, according to the abovementioned private telegrams, about eleven thousand five hundred are already on strike, and their numbers are constantly increasing. The arbitrary nature of the movement appears from a communicaction published by the official mining organ, which states that "in October the average wages of the brushers per shift were four marks fifty-five pfennigs, while the average wages of the whole of the thirty thousand miners there were three marks ninety pfennigs per shift. We maintain that the miners of the State Coal Mines on the Saar are the best paid in the whole Saar district, and indeed in all Germany, and that it is a piece of unspeakable inpudence to call them 'black wage slaves.'"

The *National Zeitung* to-day comments on the event as follows:—

"The strike has taken all the working classes in (Germany) by surprise, for it is well known that the strikers are almost penniless. There are thousands of them who cannot keep themselves for a week, and it is impossible for them to get money from other quarters. The Social Democrats will probably feel called upon to take their part; but to expect money from the Rheinish and Westphalian miners is a foolish dream. As to foreign countries, the French will certainly send something, viz., a bombastic resolution, which will buy no bread. The Belgians need their money for themselves, and most of them have none, as the general strike for Universal Suffrage seems to be ineradicably fixed in their heads. Austria, too, is altogether out of the question. England is therefore the only hope; but the leaders of the Saar strike ought to know that the English miners do not intend to make any great sacrifices for the benefit of their German comrades."

The *National Zeitung* concludes from these facts coupled with the present industrial depression, that the Saar miners have not the shadow of a chance of success, and hopes that this will prevent the strike from spreading to the Dortmund district, where the the number of miners is even larger than on the Saar.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

A St. Petersburg telegram of the 30th ultimo states that the *Turkestan Gazette* publishes a general order of the Governor in reference to the Pamir Expedition. It contains the usual formula praising the conduct of all concerned, and ends with a list of officers, headed by General Korolkoff and Colonel Yonoff, who are singled out for special mention. The only point worth notice is the statement that the Expedition has accomplished its mission, and returned to Margilan, where it was disbanded on the 23rd of September. This is not entirely in accord with recent reports, hitherto uncontradicted, that detachments were left at various points along the Pamir borders.

Another despatch is as follows:—Baron Vrevsky, Governor-General of Turkestan, has issued a General Order to the troops under his command, expressing full satisfaction with the manner in which the Pamir Expedition was carried out, and thanking General Korolkoff, Governor of Ferghana; Colonel Yonoff, Commander of the Expedition; and the officers and men who took part in it, for their services.

The official *Turkestan Gazette*, in chronicling the above order, adds that, foreseeing the reappearance in the Pamirs of the Chinese and Afghans to disturb, oppress, and ill-treat the inhabitants, a small force of observation was left in cantonment near the tomb of the Shah Djan, on the right bank of the Murghab. The officers of this detachment were recently visited by the Earl of Dunmore and Major Roche, who met with a very hospitable reception.

THE GUELPH FUND.

A Zurich publisher announced, some time back, that he intended to publish a pamphlet with fac-similes of receipts signed by persons of high position who are said to have received presents or bribes from the so-called Guelph Fund. It has, however, been convincingly proved to him that the signatures were forged, and that all documentary evidence of such gifts had been destroyed, and he has, accordingly, abandoned his original intention.

The Berlin Social Democratic organ *Vorwarts* has now published an article entitled "A Hundred Guelph Fund Receipts," which has caused some sensation here, as these receipts range from the 21st of May, 1868, to the 11th of December, 1890, only two receipts, for fifty thousand and two thousand marks, respectively, bear dates subsequent to Prince Bismarck's resignation. The highest amount of the other receipts was seventy-five thousand marks, the lowest two thousand, and the total amount of the whole hundred is one million seven hundred and fifty thousand marks. The receivers are said to be high dignataries of the various German States including several Ministers, Statesmen, Deputies, judges, editors, and officers of higher or lower rank. Not a single name is mentioned, but only hints are thrown out which give scope for all manner of conjectures, some of which are sure to fall on absolutely innocent heads.

The revenues of the Guelph Fund were at first intended only to be devoted to combating the anti-German Guelph agitation, but this conception was very soon widened out, and finally included improvements in Hanover editorial services, for which, however, as has long been known, very little was given, information about foreign military affairs, and so forth. The receipts of the Generals and other officers must, therefore, be eliminated until convincing proofs are brought that the sums were not given in payment of military services. As regards the payments to editors, Herr Ritchter points out in the *Freisinnige Zeitung* that National, Liberal, and Conservative papers received money for advocating the Anti-Socialist Act and other Bismarckian measures; but the *Kolnische Zeitung*, which, curious to relate, was named by Herr Ritchter as one of the number, says very justly that the *Vorwarts*, if it does not wish to be branded as a cowardly stealer of men's reputations must give names in order that the innocent may prove their innocence, and that till then the belief in the independence, and unbribability of that part of the German Press which possesses political influence cannot be shaken.

The article in the *Vorwarts* seems, for another reason, open to serious suspicion. Herr Bebel, the well-known Social Democrat, is said to have allowed the publication of the article only after long hesitation, and as he is or was very lately in Zurich, it is natural to suppose that the receipts emanate from the same quarter from which the abovementioned Zurich publisher received them. That the *Vorwarts* wished by this article to get up a scandal is evident from the fact that it begins by remarking that the Guelph Fund receipts were not burned, or that, if they were, they have, like the Phœnix, risen from their ashes. Receipts for payments from the Guelph Fund, however, never existed, and were, of course, not demanded, because the recipients would never have signed them. It was agreed that the sums disbursed should only be noted in a secret book and then paid without receipt. This secret book was laid before the Emperor and then burned. This, of course, does not exclude the possibility of copies having been made.

Though no receipts are in existence, the fact remains that the *Vorwarts* has succeeded in rewakening public curiosity here to know who the actual recipients were, and this curiosity cannot be lulled asleep simply by the denial of the statement of that paper. The attempt to get up a German Guelph Fund Scandal as a counterpart to the French Panama Scandal may, however, be regarded as a failure, for in the first place the statesmen at present at the head of the affairs are absolutely innocent of any improper use of the Fund.

Everybody is convinced that Chancellor Caprivi may, if he thinks fit, frankly state to whom the two sums above-mentioned were paid, and why. But again, the revenues of the Guelph Fund were at the absolute disposal of the payers, whereas the money paid from the Panama Funds were misappropriations of the property of others.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

A Berlin despatch of 1st inst. states:—The *Hamburger Nachrichten* is again full of denials and rectifications of various statements which have appeared recently in the Press concerning Prince Bismarck. Its first article is a vehement philippic against a friend of the late Lother Bucher's, who recently published some of Bucher's remarks about his relations to Prince Bismarck. The Hamburg paper says this gentleman neiher knows what were Bucher's personal relations to the Prince nor the relations between the Prince and his family. Otherwise he would never have represented the Prince as addressing Bucher as "My dear Bucher."

In reference to the reproach that Prince Bismarck did not deem it advisable to find his faithful fellow-labourer, Bucher, a post which kept him in direct relations whith his chief, the *Nachrichten* points out that the Prince would never have got the late Emperor Williams's consent to that; that Bucher, in fact never expressed such a wish, though he knew it would have been fulfilled; and that he was too much of a gentleman to express wishes which might have placed his chief in an embarrassing situation. The Hamburg paper characterises the article as "Poison Brewing," because it mentions the fact that the banker, Herr Bleichroder, was at once admitted, while Bucher was kept waiting for hours in an ante-chamber. Bleichroder only managed the Prince's private business, and his visits never took place at the time set apart for official reports. If Bucher had to wait, the servant must have forgotten to announce him, as he was never treated slightingly.

The following passage, however, in which Prince Bismarck's Anglophobia again comes out, will, perhaps, be of most interest to English readers:—

"Bucher," says the *Nachrihten*, "is also reported to have said that Prince Bismarck brought on his fall himself. We are of opinion that Bucher knew the necessities of European policy too exactly not to know the source of the Powers which prompted the Emperor's inclination to part with the first Chancellor. For the policy of England, it is important that an Anti-Russian wind should blow in the Cabinet of Berlin. The policy of Germany ought, on the other hand, to be neither anti-English nor anti-Russian, but simply German and nothing but German. Nor is it true that Bucher was called upon by his chief to resume his old relations with the English Press. Prince Bismarck never attached importance to the English Press, nor did Bucher either."

This remark is of little consequence so far as it concerns Bucher, but it is well and widely known that Bismarck attached such importance to the Englssh Press that he repeatedly tried to circulate important news through it sooner than, or, at least as soon as, through the German Press.

As regards the alleged negotiations between Switzerland and Germany about the cession of the Canton of Mulhouse, in Alsace-Lorraine, to Switzerland in 1871, the *Nachrishten*, says:—"This idea was not rejected by Switzerland, but by Germany, after being mooted to Count Bismarck by Herr Kern, then the Swiss Envoy in Berlin—we do not know whether by order or of his own accord."

The Hamburg paper also replies to Mr. Archibald Forbes's letter to the Editor of *The Standard*. Omitting the venomous personalities which seem to have become a part of the Hamburg paper's second nature, the article runs as follows:—"A Prussian Minister may be a Lieutenant in the Landwehr or in the Reserve, and nevertheless he possesses the rank of a General of Infantry, and if Premier that of a Field Marshal, because in Prussia this latter rank belongs to the Premier and the Lord Chamberlain, besides the Field Marshals. It is, therefore, impossible that Prince Bismarck in 1870 wished or received a rank which he had already possessed for eight years. The rest of Mr. Forbes's letter remains unanswered.

SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondent from New York says scarcely a doubt remains that there will be a pitched battle over the silver question, but anything like a confident prediction as to the result is impossible, owing to a large number of the sitting representatives of Congress not having been re-elected. The opinion in the Stock Market is reflected in a better tone and in rising prices. The week's trading in a dozen of the active leading properties has resulted in only one fractional decline, and has advanced in eleven other cases, the maximum being in Manhattan to the extent of twelve, upon a belief that no other form of rapid transmit is possible.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By free elimination of urea, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HUSBAND'S MISTRESS.

Madame Panckoucke was brought before the Paris Assize Court on Dec. 30 for having, on the 15th of August, attempted to murder Marie Nugeron, formerly in her service as a maid-of-all-work, and who for some years had been M. Panckoucke's mistress. The attempted murder made a great stir at the time it was committed. Madame Panckoucke, who had been separated from her husband, had come up to Paris from the country on purpose to commit the crime. She had taken a room in an hotel just opposite the house in which her husband and Marie Nugeron were living, and, after watching from her window the movements of the couple, descended into the Rue de Clichy on the fifth day after her arrival and there most deliberately fired several shots from a revolver point blank at Marie Nugeron as she, accompanied by M. Panckoucke, was leaving the house of a friend. Madame Panckoucke had seen them enter, and had waited patiently at the door from about six o'clock in the evening till eleven o'clock at night. By a miracle, Marie Nugeron was only slightly wounded in the arm and in the chest.

The question to be decided was whether Madame Panckoucke, in her fury against Marie Nugeron, was actuated by jealousy or by interested motives. M. Panckoucke made the acquaintance of Marguerite Lablenchere when he was only twenty-three years of age. That young woman, now Madame Panckoucke, had, though only about twenty years old, already been the mistress of at least one middle-ged gentleman, and at once accepted the offer to live with M. Lucien Panckoucke. The young man's father foresaw the danger of the liaison, and sent him to Cochin China for a couple of years; but no sooner had Lucien Panckoucke returned than he resumed cohabitation with Marguerite Lablenchere. This irregular union lasted some eleven years, after which M. Panckoucke married his mistress, who had given birth to a son.

In 1884, M. Panckoucke, senior, died, leaving M. Lucien Panckoucke about one hundred and fifty thousand francs in cash and a life annuity of five thousand five hundred francs for his infant grandson. The one hundred and fifty thousand francs were soon spent; but there still remained the annuity of five thousand five hundred francs. In 1886 Marie Nugeron entered the service of M. and Madame Panckoucke as maid-of-all-work, and soon became the mistress of the former. When Madame Panckoucke noticed their familiarity, her husband borrowed ten thousand francs of his brother and sister, and betook himself to Algeria with Marie Nugeron. He remained there some two years, and then returning demanded and obtained that one-third of theannuity of five thousand five hundred francs should be paid to him. He declared to his wife he had entirely severed all connection with Marie Nugeron, but Madame Panckoucke learned in August last that they were living together in Rue de Clichy, Paris. She went immediately to the French capital, bent on revenge. And she took revenge, as stated above. The Jury not only found extenuating circumstances in her favour, but acquitted her.

EXCAVATIONS IN ATHENS.

The President of the German Archæological Institute in Athens, Dr. Dorpfeld, who is engaged in excavations on the Akropolis, announces confidently that he has discovered the celebrated spring, or well, known in antiquity as the Kallirœ, or Ennea-krounos (Nine Springs). The spot in question, according to Dr. Dorpfeld, is on the road on the South-West of the Akropolis facing the Propylæa and leading to the Agora, or market place.

No inscription has yet been found, corroborating Dr. Dorpfeld's view, but he bases it on certain objects, including pipes soldered with lead, fragments of marble, and other indications which he attributes to the age of Pisistratus, in the Sixth Century B.C, Dr. Dorpfeld's exact knowledge of the ground, and his unique experience in Greek archæology leave little room to doubt that his view is correct.

SEIZURE OF A FRENCH VESSEL.

For some time past, says a home paper, the Spanish fiscal authorities have been adopting energetic measures to check the smuggling which still prevails to a large extent on the remoter coasts of the Peninsula and in the Balearic Isles. According to news received at Madrid on Dec. 30, the coastguards have just effected a smart capture in the waters of Palma Bay, to the south of Majorca. A large cutter, named the Monte Carmelo, was seen standing into the Bay a few nights ago, and although she was flying French colours, the revenue officers considered her movements so suspicious that they chased and boarded her with the result that they found her to be loaded with two hundred bales of contraband tobacco. The Monte Carmelo was consequently at once seized by the coastguards, and taken into Palma harbour as a prize.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Turkish route right.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail via Zanzibar closes at Aden at or about 6 a.m. Thursday.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	..	..
Teheran	22	10	50 a.m.	..	12
Suez	22	1	35 p.m.	..	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 22nd Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	37	..	5
" Kurrachee	..	14	..	1
" Madras	..	49	..	1

As Bulandkhel may, in future negotiations with the Amir, become a familiar name, writes the *Pioneer*, it may be useful to state how the occupation of the village has been forced upon the Indian Government. The Bulandkhel people have for years past enjoyed their independence undisturbed, no Afghans having interfered with them, and their neighbours, the Kabul Khel Waziris having left them in peace. They have repeatedly asked for the British protectorate granted to the Turis of Kurram to be extended to them, but as they live on the west side of the river below Thull, it was not thought desirable to meet their wishes. The occupation of Kurram, though made at the Amir's own suggestion, was not altogether acceptable to his Highness, and this becoming known among the tribesmen to the south, they began to cast about how best to ingratiate themselves with Abdur Rahman. One of the headmen of the Kabul Khel, Tarim, who had given his daughter in marriage to the Amir, thought he saw a good chance of winning favour and increasing his own importance by proposing the seizure of Bulandkhel. This plan seems to have been eagerly accepted by Abdur Rahman, who instructed the Governor of Khost to send an agent to the village to assert his authority over the people. Tarim, however, overreached himself; the villagers would have nothing to say to the Amir's representative, and Mr. Merk summarily packed him off about his business. There the matter would have ended had not the Governor of Khost moved troops forward with the evident intention of seizing Bulandkhel by force, having been encouraged thereto by the arrival of reinforcements from Kabul. He was checkmated by Colonel Turner's occupation of Bulandkhel with between 400 and 500 men, and a warning to desist from his advance on the village, and since then he has made no further sign. The Kabul Khel Wazaris have also remained quiet, but it is quite possible that they may still give trouble, as Tarim is a useful cat's-paw for the Amir to use.

The East Indian Railway traffic earnings for week ending 7th January were Rs. 9[illegible],10,241-4-0. First 9 days of last year, Rs. 11,23,4[illegible]9-1-9. Difference, Rs. 2,13,167-13-9. Miles [illegible] open week ending 7th January, 1893, 1,610-1[illegible]-2. First 9 days of last year, 1,582,4-5. Difference, 27-7-10. Per mile open for the week ending 7th January, 1893, Rs. 563-3-1. First 9 [illegible] days last year, Rs. 709-12-2. Difference [illegible] 144-9-1.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Verax, 1,640 tons, Captain F. Hughes sailed on Saturday last for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE Clan Line s. s. Clan Cameron, 1,585 tons' Captain W. Barr, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Baroda, 2,022 tons, Captain L Doherr, sailed on Saturday last for Madras and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain C. H. Barron, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 912 Pilgrims as passengers.

THE s. s. Somali, 223 tons, Nacoda, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, Muccalla, and Share, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,932 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. Wingram as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oriental, 939 tons, Captain F Forbes, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 19 cases opium, 13 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr Lyall, Mr D Covern, Mr M Binalli and 31 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr T A Bulkey, Mr G Gahagan, Mr G Gatagon, Lieut Wilson, Mr Richards Mr Mollison, Captain Kelly, Mr J Brown, Mr Morgan, Mr Cappel, Mr R N Coghlan, Capt and Mrs Williams, Subedar Sayed Hussen and 162 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's ss Malwa, 1,694 tons, Captain C F Preston, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers. From Kobe—Right Revd Bishop Beckeisteth, and Mr St J Brown. From Hongkong—Mr J Ingle From Singapore—Mrs Shekurg and infant, and Mr Joseph and son. From Sydney—Mr and Mrs W A Pope, Mr and Mrs F Thompson, Mrs Maxwell Adams, Mr and Mrs Roane, Mr Wilson, and Rev and Mrs Fraser. From Melbourne—Dr and Mrs Jeraga and Nurse Rose. From Penang—Mr W S Coutes. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Menesse and child, Mr, Mrs and Miss Weddecombe, Major and Mrs Bell, Mr J Thomas, two Misses Thomas, Mrs and Miss Banks, Mr K E Desai, Mr and Mrs Boulte, Mr S E Peters, Mr G H Peters, and Rev and Mrs Horsley and child. From different ports—173 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Cameron	1585	Barr	A	F Muir & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Barron	B	H Cassum & Co
„ Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
„ Baroda	2022	Doherr	D	J Mackintosh
„ Merida	1487	Tompsett	F	W & A Graham & Co
„ Grentham	1531	Humphries	H J	W & A Graham & Co
„ Satrunji		Rice	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Gutenfels	1750	Thormann	N	Glade & Co
„ Chatfield	1904	McFee	O	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Mab	1846	Resmussen	P	Captain
„ Afghan	1439	Barton	Q	M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. [illegible] ...... Nacoda ...... Shepherd & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Armenia	2218	Hayne	2	W& A Graham & Co
„ Sheikh	2861	Newey	3	K Nixon & Co.
„ Pekin	2134		4	P & O Co
„ Imperator	2043	Bechtinger	7	A L S N Co
„ Elektra	1996	Mariano	8	A L S N Co
„ Etola	2113	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Rydall Hall	2139	Brooks	13	E Bates & Co
„ St. Fillans	1937	FitzGerald	15	K Nixon and Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Sunday, January 22.)
S.S. Aston Hall ......2468......McFee ......E Bates & Co
(Monday, January 23.)
„ Kirby Hall......1688......Phillips......E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Jan 19.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Busreh, Jan 7.
22	Nevasa (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Dec 25.
	Sharpeno (s)	Tellepsen	Rangoon, Jan 12.
	Malwa (s)	Preston	Yokohama, Dec 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Baroda (s)	Doherr	Calcutta, &c.
	Somali (s)	Nacoda	Muccalla, &c.
	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	Aden.
	Clan Cameron (s)	Barr	Calcutta.
	Verax (s)	Hughes	Elephant Point.
23	Elektra (s)	Mariani	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Tanjore, Captain Baron, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Jedda, &c.

The steamer Imperator entered for loading, on Saturday last, for Trieste, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Pekin (s), 2134, Street
Rydal Hall, (s), 2193
Armenia (s), 2218, Haynes
Aston Hall (s), 2254, McFee
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Phillips
Slingsby (s), 2094, Robinson
Greatham (s), 1531, Humphries
Mab (s), 1846, Rasmussin
Gutenfels (s), 1750, Thormann
St Fillans (s), 1937, FitzGerald
Sheikh (s), 2862, Newey
Flektra (s), 2096, Mariani
Imperator (s), 2441
Emir (s), 2620, Newey
Etolia (s), 2113, Jones
Merida (s), 1487, Tompsett
Benedick (s), 1581, Hansey
Hesper (s), 1766, Jobson
Brindisi (s), 2299, Roche
Nizam (s), 1615, Tillard
Surat (s), 1677, Sleeman
Teheran (s), 1684, Tocque
Venetia (s), 1551, Leigh
Assam (s), 1611, Creery
Siam (s), 1539, Weighell
Baroda (s), 1896, Doherr
Afghan (s), 1439, Barten
Arbib Brothers (s), 1749, Hill
Capenor (s), 1651, Sanderson
Chatfield (s) 1904, Mc Fee
Clan Cameron (s), 1588, Barr
Kirkby (s), 1976, Brown
Lanark (s), 1973, Cross
Methley Hall (s), 2182, Buck
Verax (s), 1640, Hughes
Windsor (s), 1798, Raeburn.
Wistow Hall (s), 2139, Barclay

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Cossack, Cross
H M S Pigeon, Gray
I M S Dalhouise, Black
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Assaye, Langdon

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
10	Branksome Hall s	Barnes	Liverpool.
11	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
	Gutenfels s	Thormann	Hamburg & Antwerp
	Arabia s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
13	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
14	Mashona s	Dowdy	Beira.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C. Coast.
17	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
10	Ashdown s	Hutchinson	Verawal.
11	Arabia s	Grier	Bombay.
12	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
„	Simla s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
13	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
14	Foyle s	D'Ath	False Point.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C. Coast.
16	Gutenfels s	Thormann	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ship Paula, Breymaun, Haji Abdula Saboosni, (not known).
S.S. B. Hall, Barnes, Sir C. Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
„ Mashona, Dowdy, D. Graham & Co., for Antwerp.
„ Kilwa, Gimblett, M. Mackenzie & Co., Persian Gulf.
„ Karagola, Tice, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
19	Niemen s	Calcutta.
	Henzada s	Rangoon.
	Nuddea s	Calcutta.
	Rudesheimer s	Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
18	Sirdhana s	Rangoon.
	Thorndale s	Calcutta.
19	Niemen s	Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—90 cwts coir yarn, S. Rajkuran.

Armenia s—36 bales wool, Coverjee Vussonjee; 54 bales wool, T Chimondas; 8 bales woolen cuttings, The Indian and Foreign Agency Co; 50 bales wool, Ebjee Sowjee.

Etolia s—26 bales wool, S Dassomul; 50 cases indigo, A Khoosiram.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—46 cwts gum, Nanjeeboy Mianee; 2 cwts olibanum, E Visram; 155 cwts olibanum, A Joffer; 373 coir firbre, K Mawjee and Co; 40 cwts condiments, S R Subeday.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels—55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 165 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 989 cwts teelseed and 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 650 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,500 cwts bone-meal, E Currimbhoy Nanjee; 3,008 cwts bone meal, C Mahe[illegible]

FOR NEWYORK.

Aremenia s—2 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Greatham s—300 bales cotton, Prier Saone and Co; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 55 bales cotten, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,000, cwts wheat bran, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aremenia s—1,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

Sheikh s—224 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co

Elektra s—20 pots rosa oil, H E H Allana.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co; 750 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

NOTICES.

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

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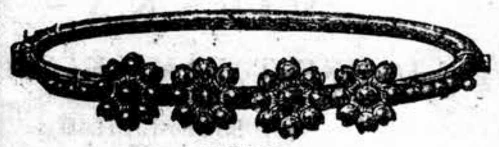

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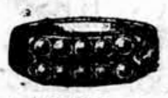

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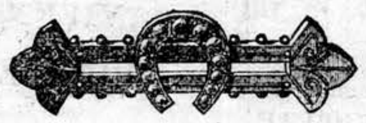

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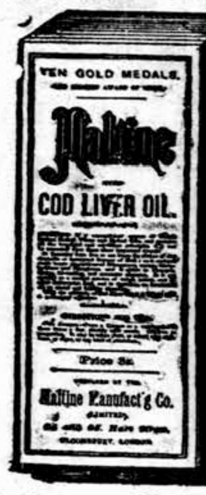

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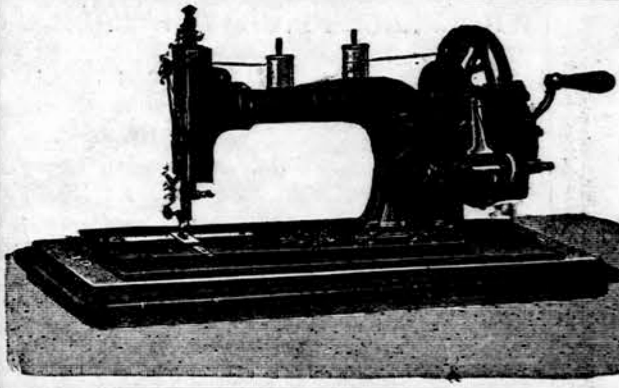

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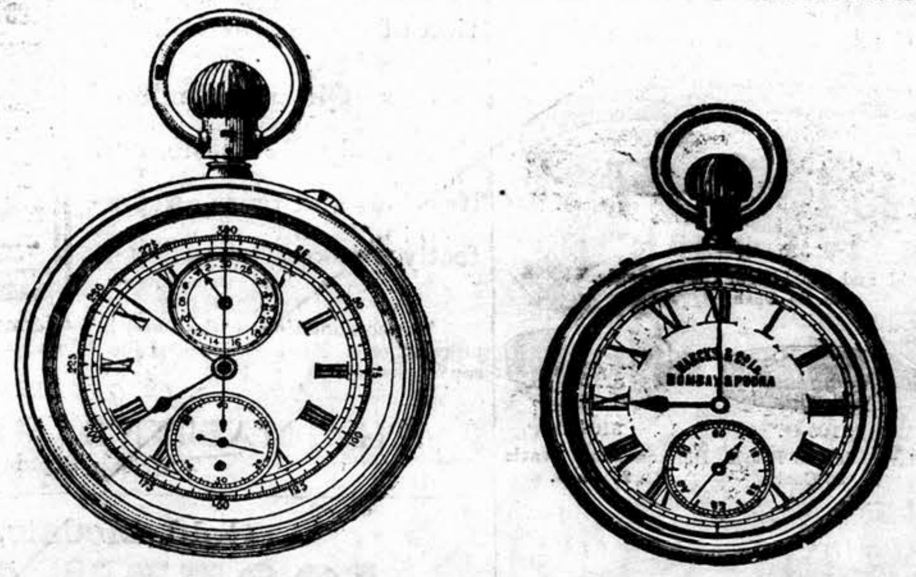

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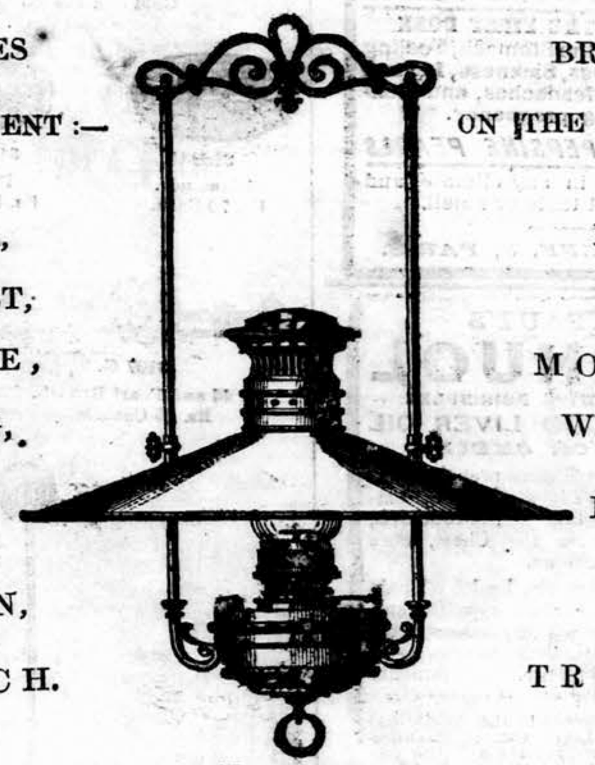

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